DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 048 644 EA 003 354

TITLE	New York State Higher Education Facilities Comprehensive Planning Survey.
INSTITUTION	New York State Education Dept., Albany. Office of Higher Education Planning.
REPORT NO	SIR-1
PUB DATE	67
NOTE	102p.; Fall 1967 - Statewide Higher Education Facilities Inventory Interim Report 1
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$6.58
DESCRIPTORS	College Planning, *Facility Case Studies, *Facility Inventory, *Facility Utilization Research, *Higher Education, *Institutional Research, Space Utilization
IDENTIFIERS	New York

ABSTRACT

This report represents the first component of a 3-year comprehensive planning study of longrange facilities needs of institutions of higher education, mandated by Congress in the "Higher Education Amendments of 1966." A manual provided institutions with a common method of defining and measuring space. Each room of every campus building was measured, the data checked, and the computer runs verified by each campus representative. Descriptive and statistical information is provided for enrollment, building characteristics, assignable areas, and distribution of classroom and laboratory spcace. (Author/MLF)

ED048644

NEW YORK STATE HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

SPACE INVENTORY REPORT 1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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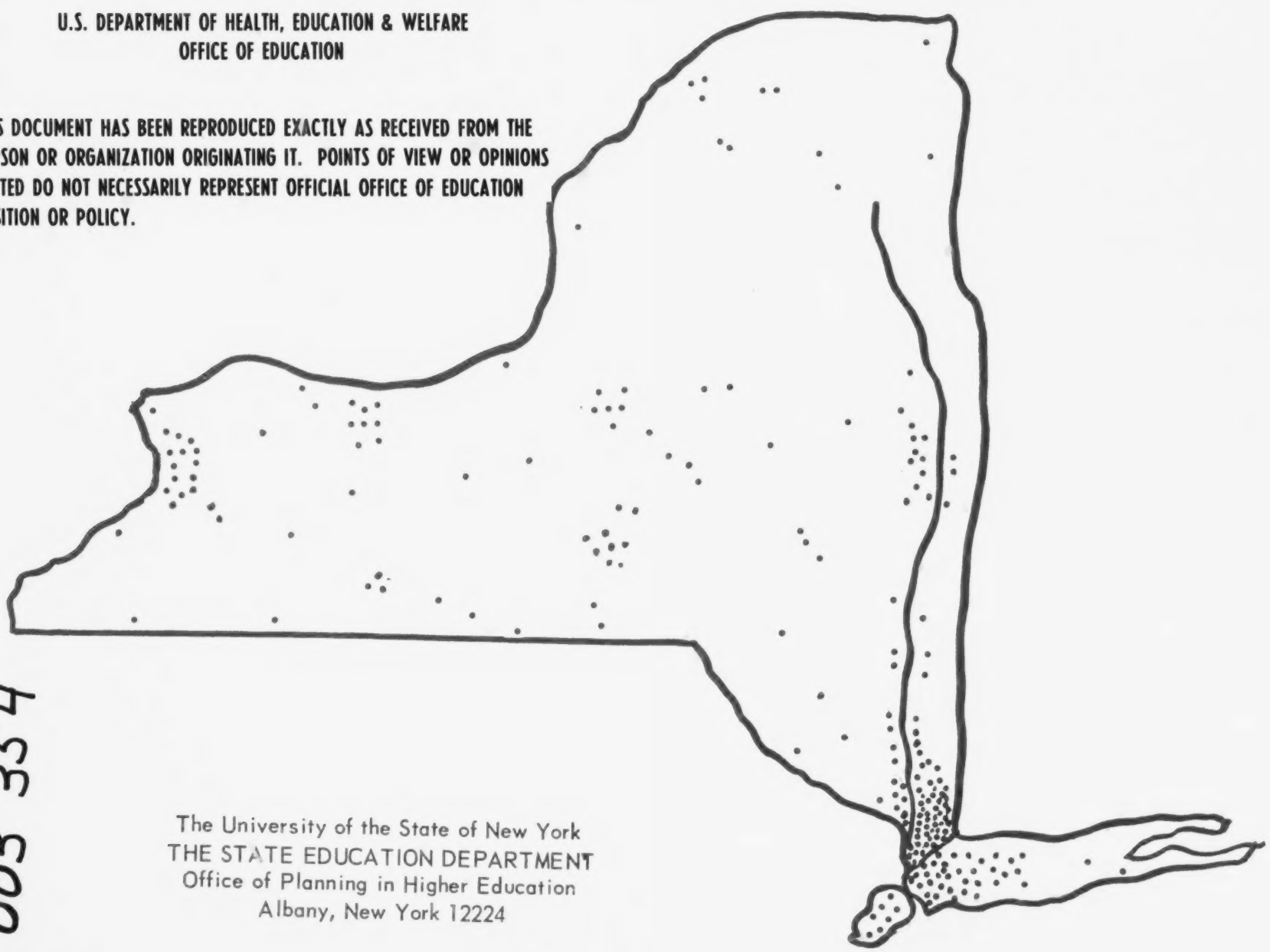

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EA 003 354

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NEW YORK STATE HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING SURVEY

FALL 1967

Statewide Higher Education Facilities

Inventory Interim Report 1

This program is financed by a Higher Education Facilities Comprehensive Planning grant from the Division of College Facilities of the United States Office of Education.

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FOREWORD

This report is the first of a series developed as a result of a grant to the Education Department from the U.S. Office of Education for a comprehensive study of higher education facilities planning. The report represents more than a year's intensive work in the collection of information on the present facilities situation at all the colleges and universities of the State. It is the most comprehensive statement of higher education facilities in New York that has ever been prepared. It is hoped that it will be of great interest to officers of colleges and universities in permitting each institution to make comparisons with its peers and to assess its allocation of space.

A special word of commendation to William Fuller, Director of Higher Education Facilities Planning, is in order for his vigorous leadership in developing and executing the work of the inventory. Dr. Fuller and his colleagues have completed the first phase. Members of the staff of the Department are deeply appreciative of generous cooperation offered by all the institutions of the State.

It is hoped that this report and subsequent studies will lead to a more complete knowledge of the present facilities situation and the steps necessary to provide adequate educational buildings for programs to be established.

Richard W. Couper
Deputy Commissioner
for Higher Education

Robert H. McCambridge
Assistant Commissioner
for Higher Education Planning

H I G H L I G H T S

of the

NEW YORK STATE HIGHER EDUCATION
PHYSICAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

Enrollment

There were 596,700 total (head count) and 444,834 full-time equivalent degree credit students enrolled in the fall of 1967 in the 203 New York State higher education institutions participating in the physical facilities inventory.

A total of 197,799 full-time equivalent students were enrolled in public institutions and 247,035 in private institutions.

Gross Space

The 203 participating institutions possessed 115,248,502 gross square feet, which is the space contained within the principal outside walls of all buildings inventoried.

Of the total gross space, 43.6 percent was built within the decade from 1958 to 1967, 84.7 percent was in satisfactory condition, and 87.9 percent was owned by the institutions.

Net Assignable Space

The facilities inventory data revealed that 72,090,469 square feet, or 62.6 percent of the total gross space was assigned to specific occupants in the institutions.

Of the net assignable space for the State, 30.3 percent was allocated to classrooms, laboratories, and study facilities, including library; 31.4 percent was allocated to residential facilities (Table 9-A).

When residential space is deducted, classrooms, laboratories, and study facilities account for 54.3 percent of the net assignable space (Table 9-B).

Data Calculations

The average estimated value for the State was $27.51 per gross square foot of space.

The average net/gross space relationship for all institutions was 62.6 percent.

The average gross space per full-time equivalent student was 259.1 square feet.

The average net assignable space per full-time equivalent student was 162.1 square feet.

The average net assignable less residential space per full-time equivalent student was 111.1 square feet.

The average instruction-research-library space per full-time equivalent student was 68.4 square feet.

Institutions Not Included

State University of New York at Buffalo
State University of New York at Stony Brook
State University College at Buffalo
Erie County Technical Institute
Genesee Community College
Monroe Community College
General Theological Seminary
Mount Saint Alphonsus Seminary of Esopus
Saint Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary
College of the Holy Names

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The results of almost 2 years of labor are being reported for the first time. The massive amount of data which have been collected, verified, key punched, manipulated, and analyzed did not take the form shown in this document without the combined efforts of many people.

First of all, credit must be given to those persons at the institutions who gathered the data. The inventory responsibilities for measuring each room and collecting data concerning the function and the activities which were conducted in the room were generally superimposed upon many other responsibilities carried by those people. Thus the term institutional representative is very important to us, and we owe the representatives (and their staffs) a tremendous debt of gratitude.

Institutional representatives could turn for assistance and advice to a regional representative. The regional representative not only had been "force fed" the manual through conferences and workshops but he generally had the full responsibility for collecting the inventory information on his own campus. His efforts were invaluable in maintaining the high standards established for data collection through his work with the institutions in his region.

We all are aware of the extremely fast retrieval and manipulation capabilities of the computer. Very few persons are aware of the time required to get data into cards, onto tape, and into the machine. For the many thousands of hours of planning, programming, key punching, machine runs, and organizing the data in readable, interpretative form we thank

Dean Bouton and Dennis Jones of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, their staff, and their superiors.

One favorite saying of persons who work with computers is "garbage in, garbage out". John Roenigk did not allow any garbage in. Not only did "Captain John" run a good ship, but he ran it overtime to make sure that the data were correct and codes were interpreted properly. He was ably assisted by Bernie Isser, Ross Thomson, Oscar Simmons, Phyllis Paster, Dick Blabey, Jeff Livingstone, and a competent secretarial staff. Phil Phelon, Leonard Romney, and Henri Lucey have assisted at various times in the development of the data, but the production of this document has been in the hands of Dr. Donald Brown. Dr. Odino Martinetti has been the chief navigator and has guided the entire operation in a most commendable manner.

Ladies and gentlemen, I salute you. If there is any credit, it is yours; if there is anything amiss, I stand ready to absorb the responsibility.

William S. Fuller

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INTRODUCTION

This Report is the first interim report of the data obtained in the inventory of higher education facilities of New York State. The inventory is the first component of a **3-year (July 1967-June 1970) comprehensive** planning study of long range facilities needs of institutions of higher education.

The study was mandated by Congress in the "Higher Education Amendments of 1966", approved by the Board of Regents (as the New York State Commission for the Higher Education Facilities Act) in the spring of 1967, and staffed in July 1967 as a part of the activities of the Office of Planning in Higher Education within the New York State Education Department.

A manual was developed to provide institutions with a common method of defining and measuring space. Each institution appointed a representative to provide the data under the direction and guidance of regional representatives who were appointed by the Department. Workshops were then held to instruct all concerned persons about the methods to be used, and the difficult work of gathering data began.

Each institution measured and reported each room (some 380,000 inputs) of every building on every campus according to the manual. The data were sent to the Department, the use of coding systems was checked and verified, glossaries were prepared, and the data were punched into machine record cards. Computer runs identified many of the errors in coding and reporting but the final verification was accomplished by the institutional representative with a review on his campus.

After the errors were corrected and changed in the computer system, final machine runs were printed and sent to the institutions. As a further service to the institutions, copies of card decks or computer tapes were made for their use. The Department also developed for the institutions the facilities inventory data required by the U. S. Office of Education Higher Education General Information Survey. These data were sent to the institution for verification, and then forwarded to Washington.

This Report is the first of many concerning facilities and presents the data in only one way. As the Department gains more experience in manipulating the vast amount of data, other basic reports will be developed. The Bureau welcomes all suggestions or requests for data organized (or reported) in a particularly useful form.

I. FACILITIES COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING OVERVIEW

History

In a declaration of policy conjunctive with the passage of the "Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963" (Public Law 88-204), the Congress of the United States asserted that the security and welfare of the United States were closely associated with the quality of educational opportunity afforded to the nation's youth. It was further asserted by the Congress that this security and welfare would be placed in jeopardy unless the nation's colleges and universities "were encouraged and assisted" in the provision of the physical facilities required to accommodate the necessary educational capabilities. As a consequence of this congressional concern, a number of legislative acts and amendments to existing acts pertaining to higher education have come into being.

In section 3 (a) of the "Higher Education Amendments of 1966", Section 105 (b) of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 was amended to provide for "comprehensive planning to determine the construction needs of institutions of higher education." In response to this amendment, the New York State Board of Regents, with the assistance of the staff of the Bureau of Higher Education Facilities Comprehensive Planning submitted a planning proposal and a request for a Federal grant to fund the comprehensive facilities planning study. When the grant was approved the program was begun, the initial phase being the Inventory of Existing Physical Facilities for all colleges and universities in New York State.

General Program Objectives

The objectives of the national facilities comprehensive planning program are dual in nature and are basically informational. They encompass (1) those objectives which pertain to state and Federal governments and other public agencies, and (2) those objectives which pertain to individual institutions of higher education.

Objectives applicable to (1) above are:

(a) Coupled with other higher education planning activities, the program was designed to provide a statistical base from which to project facilities needs for New York State, and, together with data supplied by other state commissions, to project such needs on a national basis.

(b) The program was designed to aid public agencies and organizations to ascertain the financial assistance required by institutions of higher education in providing urgently needed academic facilities.

Some objectives applicable to (2) above are:

(a) The program will enable institutions of higher education to accurately describe and classify campus and other space according to a standardized national system.

(b) The program will assist institutions of higher education in planning specific buildings for their campuses, and in determining long-term construction needs.

(c) The program will provide institutions with usable data required in applications for monetary grants under certain governmental assistance programs.

Specific Program Goals

The Bureau of Facilities Comprehensive Planning was charged with the responsibility for conducting the facilities inventory in New York State. The office set the following goals for the initial phase of the planning program:

(a) The assisting of institutions of higher education in identifying, inventorying, and codifying all campus space, both "gross" and "assignable".

(b) The tabulating and summarizing of all facilities data received from the institutions.

(c) The presenting (to participating institutions and to other appropriate agencies) of an accurate composite picture of higher education facilities in New York State.

(d) The establishing of inventory procedures which will enable institutions in New York State to maintain regularly up-dated records of their physical facilities.

Data Sought

In general, two types of data, both historical in nature, were sought in the initial phase of the inventory:

1. Building Characteristics--the number, history, design characteristics, condition, cost or estimated value, and

gross area of all buildings appertaining to higher education in New York State as of the effective date of the inventory, September, 1967.

2. Room Characteristics--the specific room type (classroom, laboratory, office, etc.), the organizational unit which occupied the space (Instruction and Research, General Administrative, etc.), the function of the space, the number of stations in the room (where applicable), and the area in square feet contained within each room or space for all buildings listed on the Building Characteristics report form.

Scope and Limitations

All institutions of higher education accredited by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York were requested to participate in the facilities inventory; this report contains data received from both the public and private institutions located throughout the State. Only 10 out of a total of 212 institutions provided no facilities information; all data received and processed by the Facilities Comprehensive Planning Office in Albany are included in summary form in this report.

Institutions and their campuses are listed by control and program; those in both the public and private sectors have been categorized by 2-year, 4-year and graduate, doctoral, and professional programs. Totals for each group are compiled into a series of grand totals for all data accumulated.

With the exception of enrollment data, which were obtained from a survey published by the New York State Office of Statistical Services (as a part of the Higher Education General Information Survey program), all data tabulated have been taken from the Building Characteristics and the Room-by-Room Facilities Inventory forms.

The accuracy of the data presented is contingent upon the quality of the data provided by the institutions throughout the State.

II. COMPLEXITY AND VARIETY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW YORK STATE

Institutions

There were 25 private and 32 locally sponsored public 2-year colleges, and six 2-year agricultural and technical colleges in operation in New York State as of September, 1967, the effective date of the facilities inventory. In addition, there were 115 private and 34 public institutions offering 2-year and 4-year, graduate, and professional programs of instruction. This total of 212 colleges and universities does not take into account the complex nature of a number of the institutions, some of which have as many as five geographically, and 12 programmatically separate campuses, schools, and institutes. Thus, the components of the "system" of higher education in New York State range from 2-year colleges which offer terminal and transfer programs in vocational and academic areas, through 4-year colleges and single-purpose professional schools, to universities with a wide variety of academic and professional offerings.

The assignable physical space in these institutions is allocated to instruction, research, and public service activities, depending upon the nature and philosophy of particular colleges. There is great variation among institutions in the amount of physical space on campus and in the allocation of that space. Some of the factors responsible for the variation are (1) the location of the campus; (2) the size and composition of the student population to be served; (3) the type or kind of academic program provided by the college; and (4) the nature of the institution; for example, whether it be residential, commuter, or a combination thereof.

Institutions have been categorized by administrative control and by academic and/or professional programs in this report for convenience in dealing with large numbers.

In the fall of 1967, there were 401,278 full-time and 243,479 part-time degree credit students, making a total of 644,757 students enrolled in institutions of higher education in New York State. Of these students, 212,796 were enrolled full time and 103,573 part time in private institutions, and 188,482 were enrolled full time and 139,906 part time in public institutions. These students included those enrolled in 2-year, 4-year, graduate, and professional programs.

Student populations ranged from less than 100 at certain highly specialized schools to many thousands at large universities - one large metropolitan university enrolling more than 30,000 full- and part-time students on one campus.

Facilities

The physical facilities, the actual buildings which comprise the campuses of colleges and universities of the State, range in age from those built in the early 19th century to those built and placed in service as late as the fall, 1967. The building types vary from contemporary high rise structural steel and concrete academic and residential facilities to single story frame buildings and even temporary buildings. The conditions of these buildings, in the judgment of college officials, range from

satisfactory to "should be demolished". Buildings and campuses include those owned by the institutions as well as those leased, rented, and shared with other organizations. Data which delineates age, type, ownership, and other pertinent information concerning facilities appear in the tables provided in this report.

Assumptions

The conception and implementation of the physical facilities inventory depended upon basic assumptions that:

1. Institutional administrative officers would be best qualified to exercise the judgments required in providing the requested data.
2. The Facilities Inventory Manual for New York State as used by institutional representatives would provide an adequate base for the systematic and comprehensive collection of facilities data.
3. Institutional representatives, with the guidance and aid of the Bureau of Facilities Comprehensive Planning personnel, the 13 regional representatives, and the facilities staffs of City and State University, would gather and process data with a high degree of accuracy.
4. Certain conclusions pertaining to such items as the projection of future facilities needs could properly be drawn from an inspection of the data.

III. HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION PLANNING

Summary

Comprehensive facilities planning is a comparative newcomer to the higher education scene, its advent having been brought about in part by two phenomena; ever-increasing student enrollment pressures, and an ever-increasing need for additional financial resources to build and to support growing institutions. These two phenomena appeared in sharp focus after World War II, the first given great impetus by the educational provisions of the "G.I. Bill of Rights", and the second by the continuing and growing economic inflation that accompanied a general post-war prosperity. The need to accommodate immediate student requirements for academic and living space, and the increasing need to consider future requirements for such space, supplied the driving force in the development of comprehensive projective planning on a campus and a statewide level.

Prior to these midtwentieth century developments, the registrar's office usually kept track of and assigned the instructional space; other types of space were allocated by the several administrative units which comprised the college. On small campuses the president or other college officers usually knew the space available. Such personal knowledge was not the rule in larger institutions with multicampuses, and usually no single administrative agency kept specific and detailed records of all campus space. Certainly no state had a complete record of physical space for all its campuses, colleges, and universities.

With mounting pressures resulting from increasing numbers of students and a tightening money situation, many institutions, and especially the larger ones, began first to create self-study groups and committees, and then full scale departments of institutional research to answer the many difficult questions facing chief administrative officers. High on the list of problems and questions were those pertaining to physical facilities. What type of building would best serve campus needs? Where should a new academic-library-administrative building be located on a campus? Where should a new residential unit be placed, and how many students be provided for? What type of building would best serve campus needs? How should existing space be allocated on a particular campus? Answers to these and a host of other questions were all within the purview of departments of institutional research.

From the work of self-study committees and institutional research personnel responding to many internal and external pressures, some of which have been indicated, a number of college and university plans for institutional growth and development began to appear[1]. These plans were supported by empirical data and included projections from such data. In essence, the plans were concerned with those variables on college campuses which generate need for capital expenditures.

[1]An example of such a study is: Growth and Change at Indiana University, a Final Report of the Committee on Physical Plant.

Recent Developments

Another level of planning came into being after World War II, relative to state systems of higher education. In an expansion of the democratic precept of equality of opportunity, public agencies at the state level charged with the provision of educational opportunity for all of a state's youth began to feel the need for empirical data to substantiate requests for public funds to accommodate the inflow of students. In response to these increased fiscal needs, state legislatures began to request, and in some cases to require, that statewide master plans be developed to encompass all facets of need in public higher education. Often such master plans were extended to include the private sector, where enrollment and fiscal pressures were also being felt. Matters concerning student enrollments, staffing needs, curricular development and revision, and facilities requirements were involved in state master plans for higher education.

In certain states the development of a comprehensive state university system occurred concurrently with the evolution of empirical studies of a planning nature. While "planning" as a management tool for higher education gained credence, comprehensive studies of facilities reached a high level of sophistication within certain state university systems. Even prior to the call by the United States Office of Education for state- and nationwide space studies, representatives from state university systems in Illinois, California, Wisconsin, Indiana, and other states -- calling themselves "space men" -- began to meet to discuss some of the more difficult aspects of scheduling, allocating, and codifying of physical space on the campus.

A number of these early "space men" had developed a "space language", including terms and codes for various types of campus space, and had actually inventoried and classified space within their jurisdiction by the time the need for national planning arose.

The national planning effort, of which this facilities inventory report is an outgrowth, was brought about by a concern of the Federal Government for the continuing viability of higher education in these United States. An account of its development has been given in a preceding section of this report. National planning in higher education had its roots in essentially the same problem areas as had institutional and statewide planning--in population and financial pressures. As demands for services within states increased in the burgeoning postwar period, the request for Federal monies to assist in certain heretofore state functions became more insistent, and the Congress responded with requests for empirical data to substantiate the allocation of Federal funds. Hence, the higher education facilities inventory was formulated as a first step in the provision of the requisite data.

Many comprehensive facilities studies have been developed in the past few years, among them being the Capital Improvements Program for the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education[2], Higher Education in Indiana[3],

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[2]Cleek, John E., and Coffelt, John J., Capital Improvements Program - The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education, 1968.

[3]Blakesley, James F., et al., Higher Education in Indiana - Facilities Inventory Utilization, 1968.

Florida Higher Education Facilities Study[4], and Space and Inventory Utilization Study of South Dakota[5]. In addition, a number of facilities planning guides have been published, notable among them being University Space Planning, by Bareither and Schillinger[6]. These works may have great utility to the campus planner as he undertakes to record and codify present facilities, and as he plans for the future.

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[4]McGuffey, C. W., et.al., Florida Higher Education Facilities Study, 1968.

[5]Hilgenberg, James F., Space and Inventory Utilization Study for South Dakota, 1968.

[6]Bareither, Harlan D., and Schillinger, Jerry L., University Space Planning Translating the Educational Program of a University into Physical Facility Requirements, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London, 1968.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE FACILITIES INVENTORY

The Bureau of Higher Education Facilities Comprehensive Planning was established within the Office of Higher Education Planning in the summer of 1967 to undertake the first statewide inventory of facilities in higher education.

The private institutions of the State were grouped by regions to facilitate conducting of regional workshops. These workshops were designed to teach methods and procedures to the people who would conduct the actual inventory. The Bureau staff decided upon 13 geographic regions, each containing 6 to 15 private colleges or universities, each institution being within an hour's commuting distance of any other in that region. Inventory representatives were designated for each region to assist institutional representatives in taking the inventory (see Appendix B for a listing of the regional representatives).

The next step involved correspondence with the Chief Executive Officers of all the private institutions. The forthcoming inventory was explained, and these officers were requested to appoint institutional representatives who would have the overall responsibility for conducting the inventory on campus (see Appendix B for a listing of the designated institutional representatives).

The Bureau determined that the inventories of public institutions could best be handled by their administrative headquarters. In the case of the City University of New York, the Office of College Programming and Services, with the aid of a dozen architectural students during summer vacation, undertook the first complete inventory for each of its 16

campuses. These inventories were some of the first to be received by the Bureau, and provided the first insight into the many minor problems which repeatedly developed in the course of the project.

Inventories already existed for most of the State University of New York campuses and were maintained in the central office of Facilities Programming and Research. A basic problem developed in converting from an existing coding structure into the standard system for the whole State. For the most part the conversion was very successful, but involved changes among some of the SUNY codes that could only be corrected with considerable manual labor.

Several workshops were held in Albany during the summer of 1967 to instruct the regional representatives in the procedures to be followed in conducting the inventory and to review the proposed Facilities Inventory Manual for New York State which was being compiled. The Manual was to be based on the Higher Education Facilities Classification and Inventory Procedures Manual issued by the U.S. Office of Education. Data recording details were altered to be compatible with the computer configuration to be used in analyzing the data.

The New York State Facilities Inventory Manual as well as the Building Characteristics Forms and Room-by-Room Facilities Inventory Sheets were received from the printer in September (see Appendix C for copies of these work sheets). Manuals and worksheets were distributed to all institutions and a series of regional workshops for institutional representatives were scheduled throughout the State during October and November, 1967.

At these workshops, staff members from the Bureau explained the details of the proposed statewide inventory, the value of the inventory to the institution, the proposed printed format which would be produced on the computer and answered questions which arose concerning interpretation of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

The response from the private institutions throughout the State was beyond expectation. As the inventory worksheets were received in Albany, staff personnel reviewed all entries, consulted with the regional and institutional representatives where reasonable doubt existed about an entry, and entered resulting corrections. The original inventory forms were transferred to punched cards, and a preliminary printout was produced on the computer. This preliminary run was checked for accuracy against the original inventory sheets and sent to the originating institution for approval before final computer printouts and matrices were prepared. In many cases, keypunch operator error necessitated correcting the preliminary printout one or more times before obtaining a clean printout for forwarding to the institution for checking and approval.

The final computer processing of the inventory for each campus included a sequential listing of every facility, building by building, covering all details as submitted by the institution on the Room-by-Room Facilities Inventory Sheets. At the end of each building entry in the computer printout is a summary listing of the total number of student stations in that building, the total square footage, and the equivalent amount of space devoted to research.

The printout also provides valuable information in matrix form. A matrix is merely a grid in which two types of data are used--one set of factors along the top of the chart and the other set in the left-hand column. By dropping a vertical line from a factor given at the top, and running a horizontal line to the right from the other factor listed in the left-hand column, a point of intersection is obtained. The relationship of the two factors under consideration can be obtained by reading the figure at the intersection.

Three such matrices were provided. The first matrix deals with the Subject Fields along the top and the Room Types in the left-hand margin. The second matrix gives the Organizational Units along the top and the Room Types in the left-hand margin. The third matrix gives the Organizational Units along the top and the Subject Fields in the left-hand margin.

These three matrices provide the institution with a quick method for working out relationships among the three major types of data supplied on the Room-by-Room Facilities Inventory Sheets, i.e., Organizational Units, Subject Fields, and Room Types.

The matrices were explained to the institutional representatives in a series of workshops held throughout the State in mid 1968. At the same time, completed matrices were delivered directly to the representatives. Those matrices which were not ready at the time of the workshop were subsequently delivered.

Early in 1969, a fourth Report was developed which lists each type of room (such as a classroom, laboratory, etc.) in succession, showing in what building each of that type room is located, the number of stations

therein, the net-assignable square footage, and the department having cognizance. This is followed by a "total" listing for each individual room type. This fourth Report is being delivered to institutions concerned as they are completed on the computer.

In assembling the facilities inventory data on a statewide basis, the New York State Education Department's Office of Higher Education Planning has accepted the responsibility for preparing and submitting the facilities inventory reports required of the private institutions annually by the U. S. Office of Education, i.e., USOE Form 2300-7. Copies of these reports have first been submitted to the institution for approval before submission to the U. S. Office of Education in Washington. The headquarters of City University of New York and State University of New York have accepted the responsibility for submitting these reports for their respective institutions. (A replica of the USOE Form 2300-7 is included in Appendix C.)

V. PRESENTATION OF FACILITIES DATA

General

The data presented in this section are limited to those submitted by participating New York State institutions of higher education and are taken from the Room-by-Room Facilities Inventory Sheets and the Building Characteristics report forms used in the facilities inventory.

These data represent approximately 95 percent of the total higher education physical facilities as of September, 1967. The remaining 5 percent are accounted for by those institutions not participating in the inventory, or those whose data were received by the Bureau of Facilities Comprehensive Planning too late to be included in this report. (A list of institutions and campuses not reporting is given in Appendix D.)

Enrollment Data

Summary enrollment data are given in Table 1 (page 54). The table shows degree credit student enrollments by institutional control and level and type of program. Headcount figures represent both full- and part-time graduate and undergraduate degree credit students of both sexes; full-time equivalent figures represent all full-time plus one-third of all part-time students. The United States Office of Education specified this method for calculating full-time equivalent students.

Data in Table 1 indicate that headcount enrollment in private institutions in New York State exceeds headcount enrollment in public institutions by approximately 35,000 students. This difference increases to

approximately 50,000 when headcount figures are converted to full-time equivalent students. The actual disparity in headcount numbers is probably less. Facilities inventories of six State University institutions with a total student enrollment of about 37,000 were completed too late to be included in this report, while four private institutions with only 450 students which did not participate in the inventory were not included in the report. The disparity in full-time equivalent student figures may be partially explained by the ratio of part-time students to full-time students in various institutions. In both private and State University institutions part-time students are less than half as numerous as full-time students, while in City University colleges the condition is reversed, there being almost one-third more part-time than full-time students.

Enrollment data, while not actually a part of the facilities inventory, are an important factor in facilities planning and utilization, and are given because they enter into the calculation of statistics in a subsequent section of this report.

Building Characteristics Data

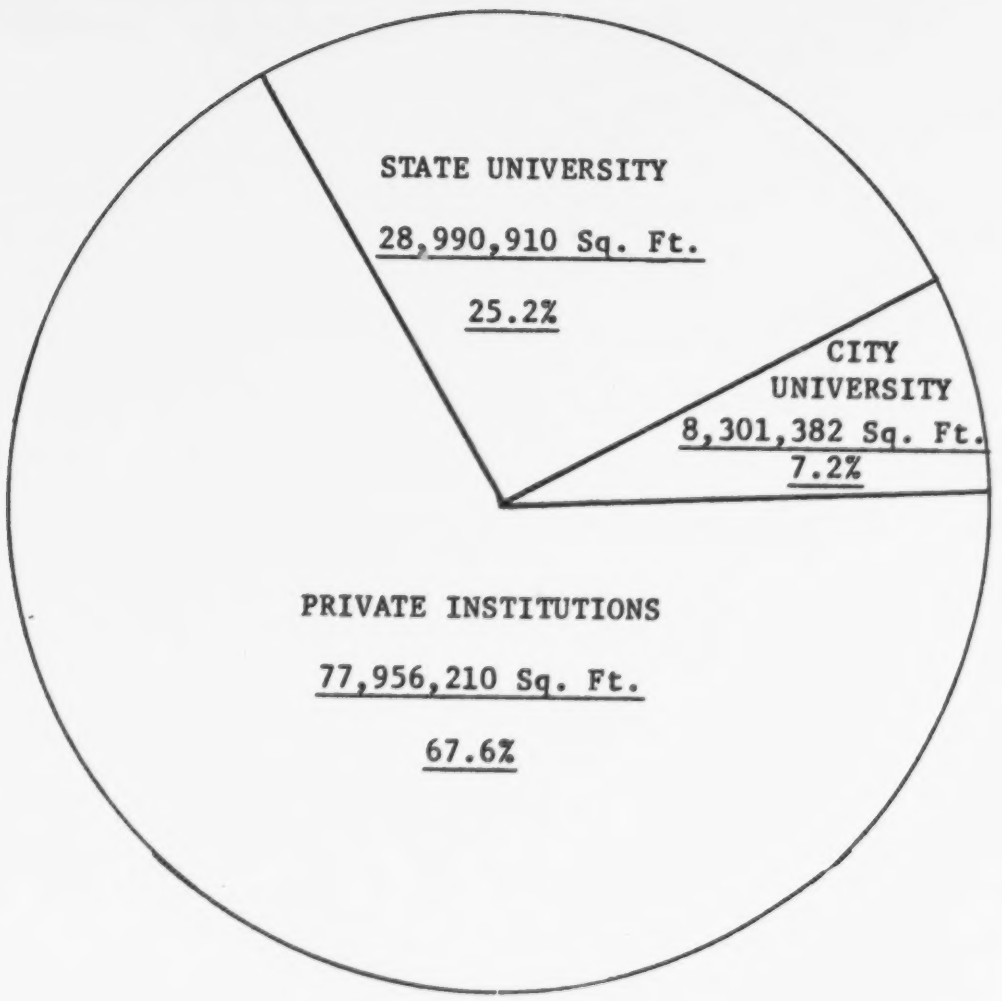
The total enclosed physical area inventoried by New York State higher education institutions was 115,248,502 square feet of space as shown in Table 2 (page 55). This space is called "gross area" and is the sum of the areas at each floor level included within the principal outside faces of exterior walls--for all buildings pertaining to higher education in New York State. Figure 1 shows the distribution of gross area within the public and the private sectors.

Figure 1 shows that private institutions possess considerably more physical space than do public institutions. The actual difference may be less than is shown because of the six State University institutions not included in this report. Other explanations may become apparent as additional data related to age, condition, and type of construction of the buildings inventoried is examined.

Figures 1-8B are either summaries of the information contained in the appropriate master table, or they feature a particular aspect of the tabular data. Where percentage distributions are given on the master data tables, they relate the number immediately to the left to the appropriate total.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGURE 1. Percentage Distribution of Gross Space



TOTAL GROSS SQUARE FEET- - - - - - - - - 115,248,502

Age of Facilities. Implicit in information about the chronological age of facilities is the possibility that a relationship exists between age and condition, or between age and need for replacement, or both. Table 2 (page 55) shows the distribution of physical space by the period in which the facilities were built.

Certain items of information are apparent from an examination of the data contained in Table 2. For example, the large proportion of State University facilities built from 1958 to 1967 reflects the youth as well as the phenomenal growth of the State University system. However, the even larger amount of space constructed or acquired by the private sector during the same period of time indicates that it is also growing rapidly. Only City University shows a down turn in building acquisition during the period from 1958 to 1967.

Figure 2 (page 26) and Figure 3 (page 28) show the distribution of physical space by construction period with age ranges. The space listed as "Unknown" is that for which no construction date could be ascertained. Figure 2 also demonstrates that almost the same amount of space was constructed (or acquired) in the 10 years from 1958 to 1967 as in the previous 57 years.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY.

FIGURE 2. Age Of Facilities

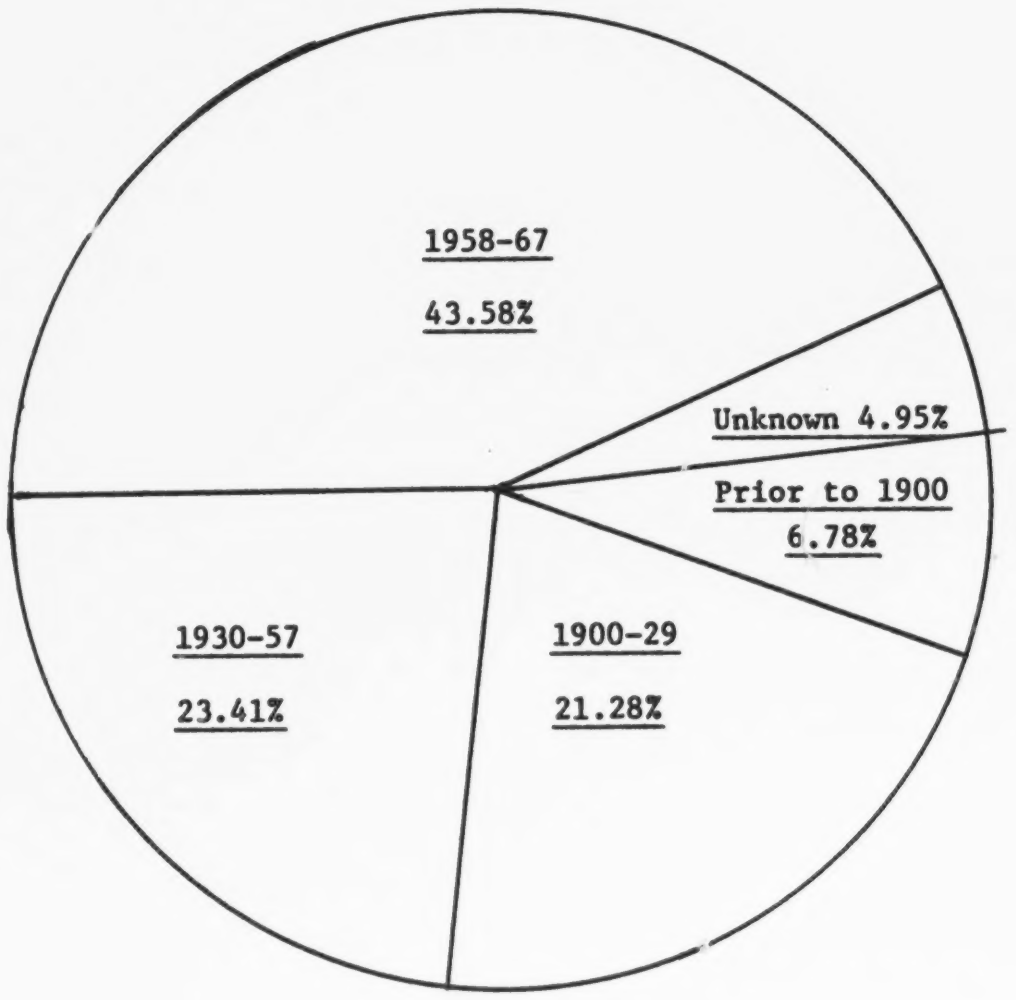
Construction Period	Age Range	Private Institutions	Public Institutions	Total Area
		Square Feet	Square Feet	Square Feet
1958-67	0-10 years	27,550,819	22,675,777	50,226,596
1930-57	11-37 years	18,048,869	8,934,769	26,983,638
1900-29	38-67 years	20,628,073	3,901,064	24,529,137
Before 1900	68 older	7,091,729	716,149	7,807,878
Unknown	unknown	4,636,720	1,064,533	5,701,253
TOTAL	XXXX	77,956,210	37,292,292	115,248,502

Although it may be inferred that a relationship exists between the age and the condition of a building, such an inference on its face does not take account of possible renovation, alteration, or remodeling performed during the life of the building. Also, whereas a relationship may exist between the age of the building and a possible need to replace it, this information is not forthcoming from the inventory data at this time.

Table 2 shows a substantial amount of the total gross space for the State to be more than 67 years of age, having been built prior to 1900. By far the largest portion of this space, or 7,091,729 square feet, belongs to the private sector.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGURE 3. Percentage Distribution of Gross Space by Age of Facilities



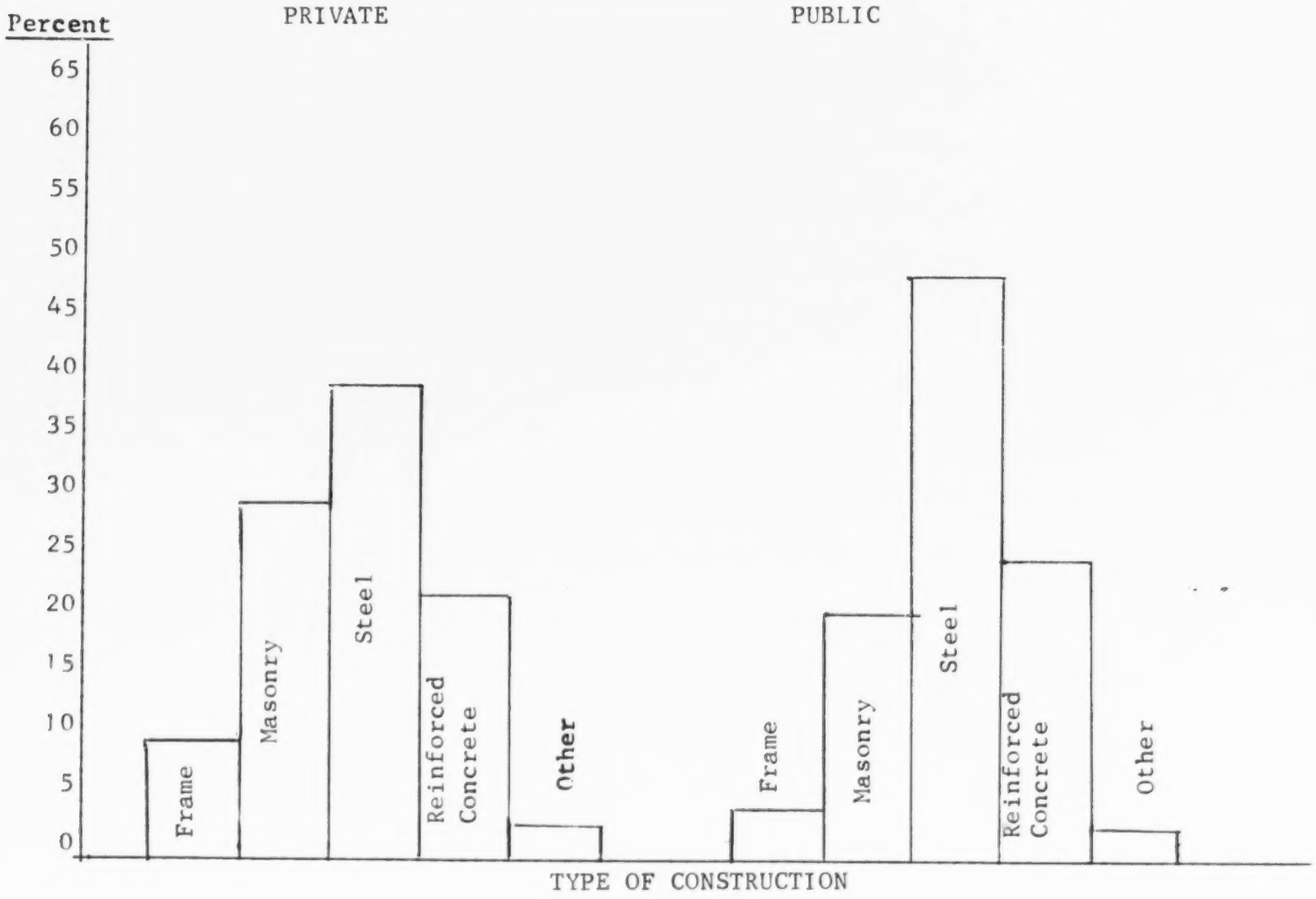
TOTAL GROSS SQUARE FEET- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -115,248,502

Type of Construction. This subsection pertains to the structural systems and the structural materials used rather than to building style or architectural design. Table 3 (page 56) sets forth the gross physical space inventoried that falls into certain designated categories. It may be observed that only 9.6 percent of all facilities were of frame, quonset, or temporary structures, while 90.4 percent of all facilities utilized more permanent structural systems. It is of interest to note that 8.49 percent of structures within the private sector were of frame construction, a total of 6,620,971 square feet of space. The majority of the buildings, or 88.63 percent of the facilities within the private sector utilized masonry, steel, or reinforced concrete structural systems, and the percentages are even greater in the public sector. Figure 4 depicts a percentage distribution of physical space by the type of structural system utilized. A general similarity of pattern may be observed in the systems used by public and private institutions, with a disparity appearing primarily in the areas of frame and of steel construction.

While no judgments can be made from these data concerning specific buildings, reasoned inferences may be drawn that some frame, or temporary types of structures, may need replacing. Such inferences, however, would not take into account the possibility that buildings may have undergone extensive remodeling or alteration.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY.

FIGURE 4. Percentage Distribution Of Gross Space By Type of Construction.



Total Gross Area

Total Private ____ 77,956,210 Square Feet

Total Public ____ 37,292,292 Square Feet

Condition of Facilities. The condition of buildings on college campuses is related to differing standards of quality; "condition" essentially reflects subjective judgments made by college officers. As such, the condition of buildings set forth by these officers may be a valid indicator of the need either for rehabilitation or replacement. To illustrate, a building which on one campus is judged to be inadequate or unsatisfactory may be acceptable on another campus, both judgments being predicated upon indeterminable or intangible factors, and both being valid to the circumstances under which they were made. Thus, while no general standards of quality can be set for the state relative to building condition, certain factors such as space utility, safety, structural soundness, and adaptability may serve as criteria to determine condition.

Table 4 (page 57) gives a picture of the condition of higher education physical space in New York State for the fall, 1967, as determined by college officers. It may be seen from the data that 84.7 percent of all buildings within the private sector and 84.7 percent of those within the public sector (combination of the 72.86 percent of CUNY and 88.10 percent of SUNY) were judged to be satisfactory. At the other end of a condition continuum, 3.28 percent of private and 4.36 percent of public facilities were rated "should be razed" by institutional officers. Taken together, this amounts to 4,184,289 square feet of space. The data shows that private law and City University graduate facilities are rated as 100 percent satisfactory with public medical facilities a close second at 99.4 percent satisfactory. Facilities at City University 4-year colleges, on the other hand, are rated as less than 70.0 percent satisfactory, with 21.6 percent requiring alteration.

Ownership of Facilities. The largest portion of all buildings pertaining to New York State higher education were owned by colleges and universities. The data set forth in Table 5 (page 58) indicates that just under 88.0 percent of all enclosed building area, or 101,306,125 square feet, were owned by the institutions. The "owned" category included buildings being acquired under deferred payment plans, but not those whose titles were retained by a holding company. Buildings whose titles reposed with holding companies represented the next largest block of space.

Table 5 sets forth in some detail the ownership designations of all higher education facilities. The percentages given in the table indicate the relationship of specific amounts to total gross areas. For example, the facilities owned by private institutions represented 86.4 percent of the total facilities in use by private institutions throughout the State. Figure 5 provides a summary of ownership by institutional control, showing gross area in square feet and a percentage of total gross area for the State.

While ownership or lack of ownership may connote certain things in terms of college fiscal affairs, no data is forthcoming from the facilities inventory or from this report which may lead to definitive conclusions concerning operational costs where buildings are leased, or concerning the possibility that leased space may eventually be purchased.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGURE 5. Gross Space Distribution by Institutional Control

Facilities Distribution	Institutional Control				
	Private		Public		Total
	Sq. Ft.	Percent*	Sq. Ft.	Percent*	Sq. Ft.
Owned	67,385,091	58.47	33,921,034	29.43	101,306,125
Leased	1,411,463	1.22	950,770	0.83	2,362,233
Minimum Cost	1,506,553	1.32	1,048,575	0.91	2,555,128
Holding Company	7,587,158	6.58	1,300,994	1.13	8,888,152
Shared-Not College	65,945	0.06	55,334	0.05	121,279
Shared College	0	0.00	15,585	0.01	15,585
Total	77,956,210	67.64	37,292,292	32.36	115,248,502

*Percentage figures refer to the total gross area for the State, or 115,248,502 square feet.

Facilities Scheduled To Be Demolished. In providing building characteristics data, college officers were requested to indicate the buildings, if any, which were actually scheduled to be demolished during the period from 1967 through 1975. The data given in Table 6 under the heading "Facilities To Be Demolished" shows that 3,234,759 square feet, representing 2.8 percent of the total gross space, were scheduled for demolition. In addition, Table 6 indicates that 3.6 percent of the total gross area of higher education facilities in the State were coded "Should Be Razed".

Table 6 introduces a measure of ambiguity into this report. In this table, data concerning facilities scheduled to be demolished (taken from Building Characteristics report forms, column 10) are set against data concerning facilities coded "Should Be Razed" (Building Characteristics report form, column 13). In certain cases facilities scheduled for demolition approximately equal those coded "Should Be Razed". In other cases, facilities scheduled for demolition are greater than those coded "Should Be Razed", while in still other cases, facilities scheduled for demolition are less than those coded "Should Be Razed". This seems to indicate that some facilities which are adjudged by college officers to be in poor condition cannot be demolished, while other facilities adjudged to be in good condition are to be razed for reasons other than their condition. For example, State University 2-year colleges have coded 348,885 square feet of space "Should Be Razed" while scheduling for demolition only 20,500 square feet of space. Private religious institutions, on the other hand, scheduled 35,102 square feet of space to be demolished, yet coded no space

"Should Be Razed", while space scheduled for demolition in private doctoral institutions almost equals that coded "Should Be Razed". To increase the degree of ambiguity, the figures in the right-hand column in Table 6 headed "Facilities Not Scheduled" indicate that facilities "Scheduled To Be Demolished" and those coded "Should Be Razed" may not be the same buildings.

Estimated Value of Facilities. Institutional officers were requested to report to the nearest thousand dollars the full insurable value of all buildings, including foundations and fixed equipment, which were utilized in accomplishing the institutions' missions. Table 7 of the master data tables sets forth the total insurable value for New York State higher education physical facilities by the ownership code provided in Table 5. It may be observed that the total insurable value of physical facilities is more than $3 billion; the value of facilities owned by colleges and universities is calculated at $2.8 billion. When an insurable value figure was not known, institutional officers were requested to calculate the value of buildings, using a standard schema. In cases where colleges neglected to supply this data, the value of facilities was calculated using a factor of $25 per gross square foot of space.

Estimated Value of Facilities Scheduled To Be Demolished. In conjunction with the data in Table 6 pertaining to higher education physical facilities scheduled to be demolished, the estimated value of these facilities is presented in Table 8 (page 61). Although the estimated value

of facilities scheduled to be demolished is just over 1 percent of the total value of higher education facilities in New York State, it amounts to more than $38 million.

Summary. To summarize the data taken from the facilities inventory Building Characteristics report forms, in the fall of 1967 New York State colleges and universities possessed 115,248,502 square feet of gross area. The decade from 1958 to 1967 saw more than 50 million square feet of space constructed, an amount almost equal to that built in the previous 57 years of the 20th century. A total of 48 million square feet of space utilized steel structural systems, with masonry and reinforced concrete structural systems accounting for another 56 million square feet. Approximately 85.0 percent of all facilities were rated "satisfactory" by institutional officers, with only 3.1 percent of the total being coded "Should Be Razed".

Of the 115.2 million square feet of total area, 101.3 million, or 87.9 percent of the total, were owned by institutions in the State. The estimated value of all facilities is greater than $3 billion; the estimated value of facilities owned is greater than $2.8 billion.

Assignable Area.

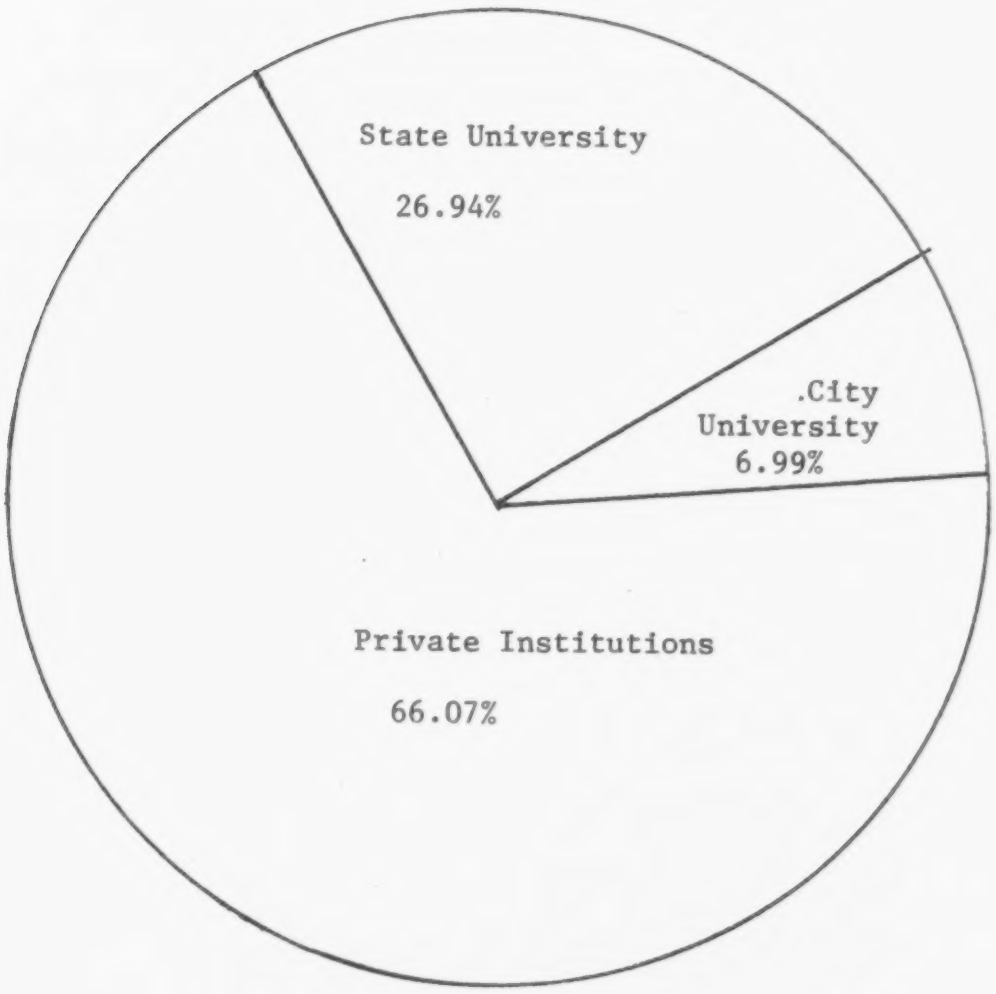
New York State institutions of higher education participating in the facilities inventory in the fall of 1967 possessed 72,090,469 square feet of assignable space. Assignable area, or net assignable square feet (NASF), is the sum of all rooms and spaces on all floors of all buildings pertaining to higher education which are assigned or are available for assignment to occupants, including every type of space functionally usable by an occupant. Net assignable area is computed by measuring each room or space from the inside of permanent outer walls to the room side of interior walls or permanent partitions, both length and width. Net assignable area for each building equals the sum of all such computations. All spaces and defined areas which can be put to use in accomplishing an institution's mission are to be included in the computation of net assignable space for a college. Figure 6 (page 39) shows the percentage distribution of all assignable space inventoried in New York State.

To assist in the identification of assignable area, each room and space is associated in the inventory with a college campus, a particular building, a unique room or space number, an organizational unit, an institutional and a unit code, a subject field (in the case of an academic area), a type of room or space, a room code, the number of stations where applicable, and the net assignable square feet contained within the room or space. For example, classroom #105, located in building #1 on the new State University Center campus at city X, should have been listed with the organizational unit "Instruction and Research", would have been assigned the institutional code "ACA" for "academic", have been assigned to the

psychology department with subject field code 410P, have room code 110 for classroom, contain 30 stations and 450 square feet of assignable space. (This format is given on the room facilities inventory sheet, Appendix C.)

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY.

FIGURE 6. Net Assignable Space Percentage Distribution



Assignable Space

Private Institutions		47,632,399	Square Feet
City University (Inc.	2-year colleges)	5,040,861	" "
State University		19,417,209	" "
Total assignable space		72,090,469	Square Feet

Type of Room or Space. The facilities inventory provided for the separation of interior rooms and space into 9 distinct categories. These broad room categories are classroom, laboratory, office, study, special use, general use, supporting, medical care, and residential facilities. Within each category are subgroups to encompass every type of assignable room and space. A detailed description of these categories with their subgroupings is contained in the Facilities Inventory Manual. In addition, a series of inventory codes are provided to accommodate nonassignable space, if institutions desired to inventory such space.

Tables 9-A and 9-B of the master data tables provide a detailed record in square feet and percentages of all assignable space distributed throughout the nine basic categories. The percentage distribution relates a particular category of space to the total assignable space for New York State.

The assignable area designated as classroom space for both public and private institutions is 6,184,202 square feet, or 8.58 percent of the total assignable area within the State. There is a remarkably wide range in the percentage distribution of space for classrooms within and between institutional groupings. City University 2-year institutions stand at one extreme of the range, with 24.08 percent of total assignable space in classrooms. At the lower extreme stand the State University and private medical institutions, with 2.07 percent and 2.52 percent of assignable space, respectively, in classrooms.

Of interest, also, is the indication that private institutions have twice as much assignable area as public institutions and one and one-half times as much classroom area as public institutions.

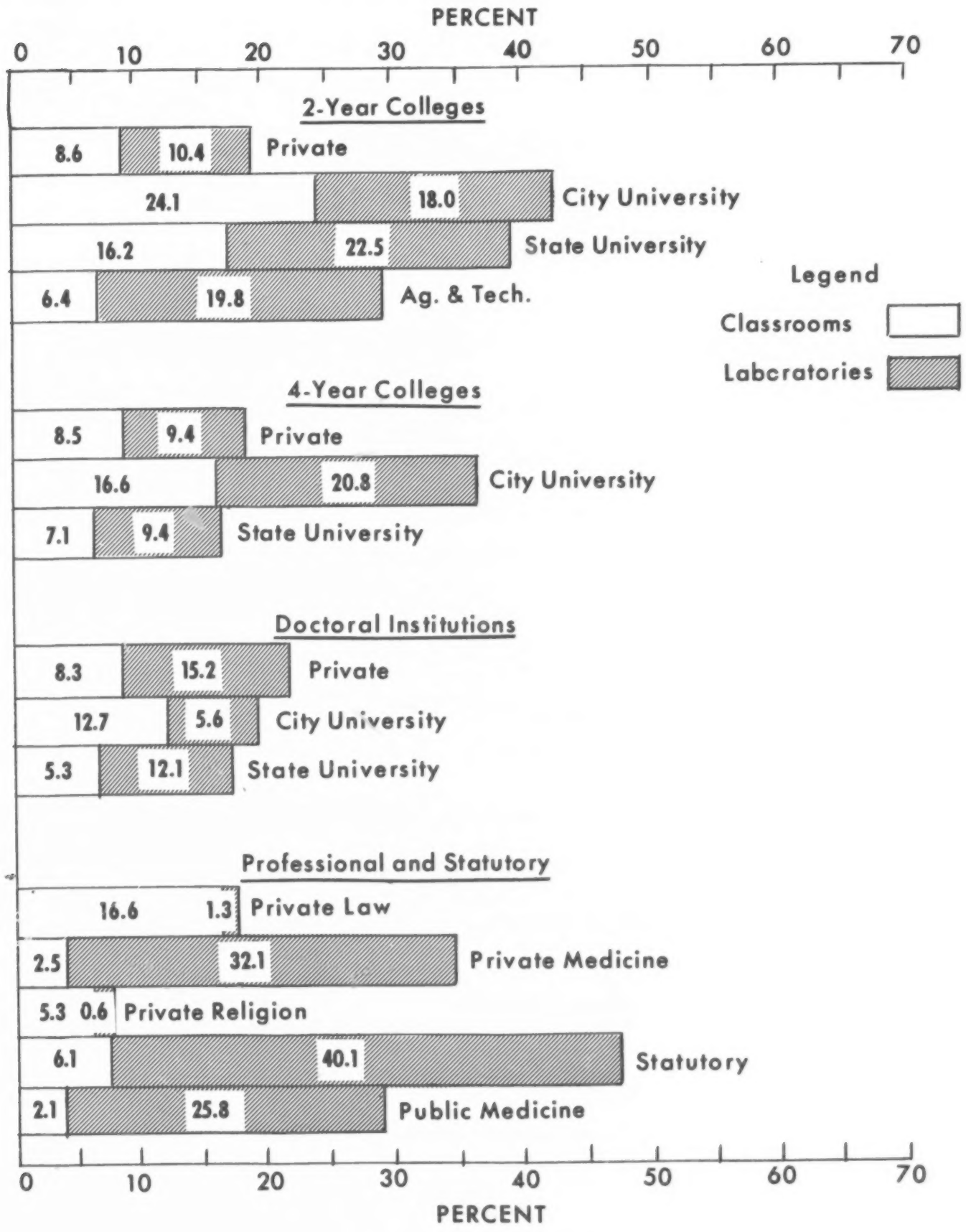
Laboratory space for the entire State totaled 10,896,173 square feet, or 15.11 percent of all assignable space. Again, the range of the percentage distribution is of interest, private law schools falling at the lower, and State University statutory colleges at the upper extremes, with 1.30 percent and 40.08 percent, respectively, of assignable area in laboratories. An examination of the percentages of classroom and laboratory space given in Tables 9-A and 9-B enables one to make certain reasoned judgments concerning the type and the level of academic programs conducted within the several institutional groupings.

Figure 7 contrasts percentage distributions of classroom and laboratory space by institutional control and level of academic programs. Of special interest are the relatively small percentages of classroom and laboratory space for doctoral institutions in all three categories of institutional control--private, city, and State.

Table 9-A indicates that of all the space inventoried, one-third more assignable area was utilized for all categories of offices than for classrooms. Fully 9,764,646 square feet, or 13.54 percent of all assignable area fell within the "office" category, including space for academic as well as for administrative offices. No distribution of office space between faculty and administration has been attempted, however, in this report. As with classroom and laboratory space, there was a marked disparity between the City University, and the State University and private institutions in the amount of space utilized for offices. This may be partially explained by an examination of Table 9-A, where it may be seen that City University had a small amount of residential space, while State University and the private institutions had up to 49.3 percent of net assignable space in residential facilities.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGURE 7 Percentage Distribution of Classroom and Laboratory Space by Institutional Control and Level of Program



Study facilities include (1) rooms used by students for study in libraries, dormitories, or academic buildings; (2) stack and reference rooms in main and branch libraries; (3) reserved reading rooms and individual carrels; and (4) library processing and service rooms. The data given in Table 9-A indicate that 6.62 percent all assignable space recorded in the facilities inventory is allocated to study facilities. As was the case with the previous three categories of space, City University has allocated the greater percentage of its assignable space, or 9.71 percent to study facilities, with State University colleges on an average having the lowest percentage of space, or 4.38 percent, so allocated. This may be explained by the disparity in the amounts of space allocated to residential facilities by the two groups of colleges. Again, there is an extreme range in the allocation of assignable space to study facilities. Private law schools are at the upper level with 32.36 percent, and public medical centers are at the lower level with 2.48 percent.

Special use facilities include those allocated to armories, athletics and physical education, audiovisual training, clinics, demonstration, field service, and the like. A total of 5,386,410 square feet, or 7.47 percent of all assignable space is allocated for special use purposes. It may be noted that State University colleges had, on an average, twice the percentage of space in special use facilities as had private institutions.

General use facilities include certain types of general assembly facilities, as well as exhibition, food, health, lounge, merchandising, and recreation facilities. Approximately 10.0 percent of all assignable space

inventoried is allocated to such general use facilities; City University colleges allocated 14.39 percent to these facilities.

Supporting facilities include data processing, maintenance shop, storage, and vehicle service and storage areas. Only 5.7 percent of all assignable space inventoried is allocated to supporting facilities.

Medical care facilities include human hospital-clinic, dental clinic, and veterinary hospital-clinic facilities. Only a small proportion, or 1.56 percent, of all assignable space is allocated to these facilities, the major portion being so allocated by private and public medical colleges.

The space allocated to residential facilities includes living area for single persons, one-family dwellings, and multiple-family dwellings. For all New York State higher education institutions, a total of 22,648,674 square feet, or 31.42 percent of all assignable space is allocated to residential facilities. Here the dissimilarity between City University colleges and the colleges in both the private and State University sectors may be seen. City University has, on an average, only 1.34 percent of its assignable space in living facilities, while private and State University institutions have 35.56 and 29.02 percents, respectively, so allocated.

Table 9-B (page 64) shows a percentage distribution of all assignable area after the residential space has been deducted. These figures show a wide range in the space allocated to various room type classifications.

Organizational Units. An interesting and a useful way to view assignable space on a college or university campus is to subdivide it into "space blocks". Such subdivision is provided by the organizational units

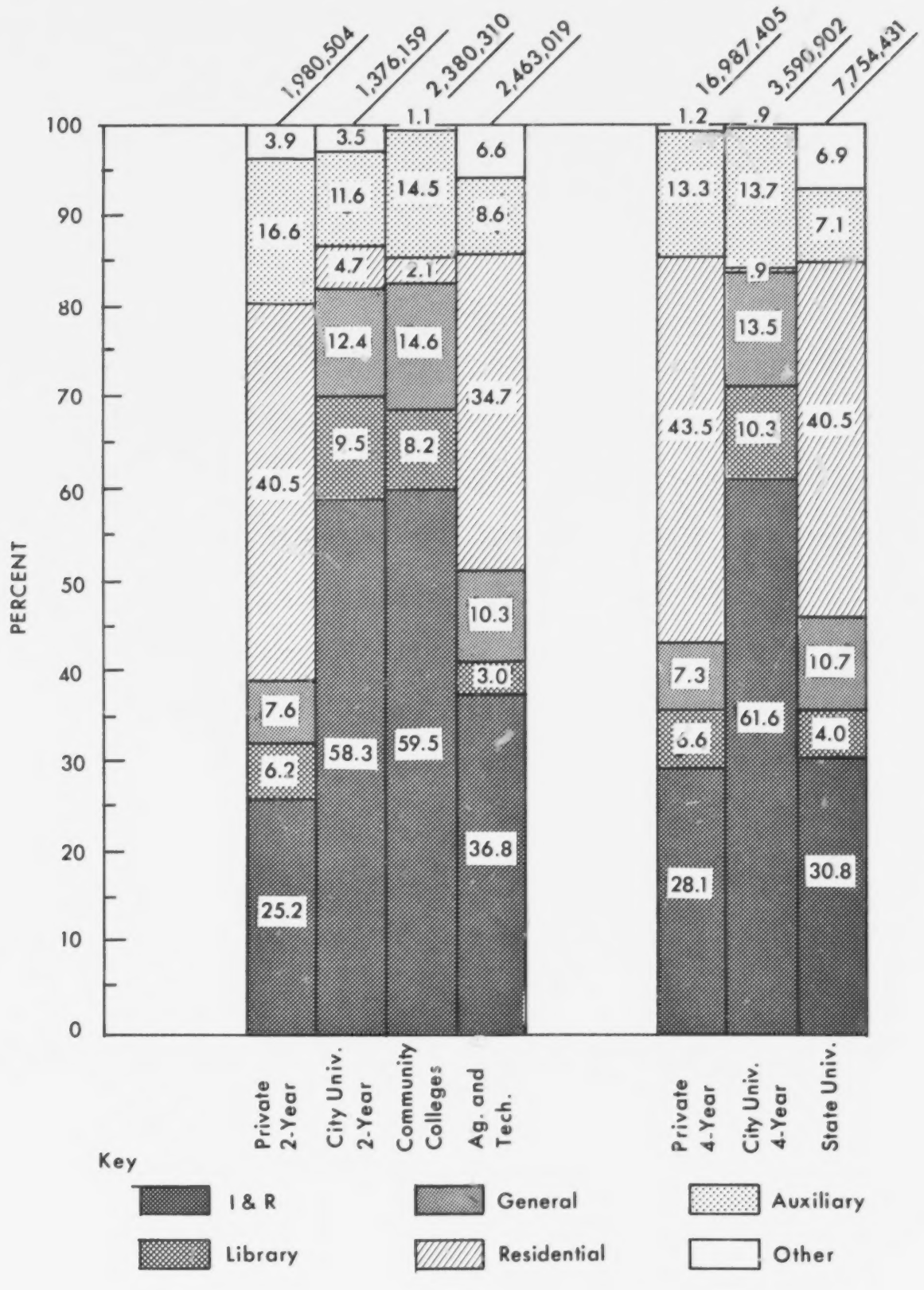
defined in the Facilities Inventory Manual. The subdivisions or categories of space utilized for this analysis are (1) Instruction and Research, (2) Library, (3) General Administration, (4) Auxiliary Services (including residential), and (5) an "Other Assignable Space" category which includes such things as Organized Research Units, Public Service Units, and the like. Table 10-A (page 65) shows the distribution of all assignable space according to the above five categories.

The percentages of assignable space distributed to "Instruction and Research" and to "Library" change greatly with different institutional controls. The data in Table 10-A (page 65) show that fully 70.7 percent of City University space is in these two categories, while private and State University institutions have allocated 38.6 percent and 43.8 percent, respectively, to "Instruction and Research" and to "Library". This discrepancy, as with others noted before, probably results from the lack of residential facilities in City University institutions, which are essentially commuter colleges.

Figures 8-A and 8-B show in contrasting fashion a percentage distribution of space for a number of institutional groupings. These charts, as well as the data given in Table 10, show a wide range in the percentage distribution of space between institutional groupings for all "Auxiliary" and for "Other Assignable Space" categories. Auxiliary space distribution, including residential, ranges from 6.1 percent for City University Graduate Center to 57.1 percent for private 2-year colleges; "Other Assignable Space" distribution ranges from 0.86 percent for City University 4-year colleges to 44.8 percent for State University Medical centers.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGUKE 8-A Percentage Distribution of Assignable Space by Organizational Units



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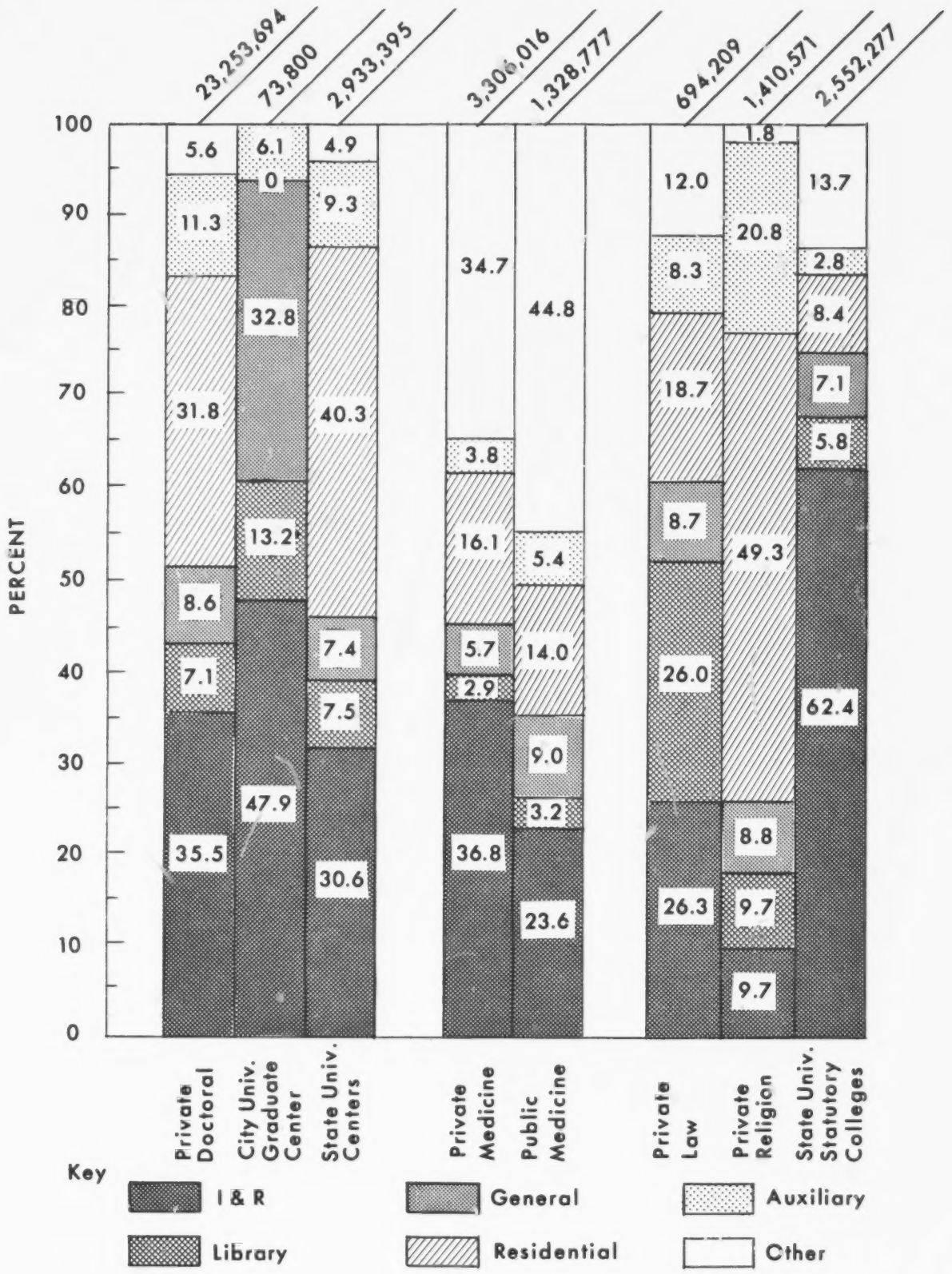
FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGURE 8-A Percentage Distribution of Assignable Space by Organizational Units (Cont'd)



(City University Graduate Center has no space allocated to the "other" category.) As has been suggested previously, the allocation of space may suggest the emphasis placed by an institution upon teaching, research, and public service, and may disclose what a particular institution conceives as its primary mission.

The complete absence, or the widely disparate amounts of space allocated to residential facilities in certain institutional groupings, as well as between the private, city, and State sectors, is an important factor in the percentages of assignable space allocated to academic facilities. Table 10-B (page 66) presents an actual and a percentage distribution of all assignable space, less residential, by organizational units. These data indicate how disproportionate the presence of large residential facilities make other space categories appear. For example, space allocated by private institutions to "Instruction and Research" appears in Table 10-A as 31.62 percent of all assignable area, this same space appears in Table 10-B, without residential, as 49.09 percent.

In summary, New York State institutions of higher education participating in the facilities inventory in the fall of 1967 reported having 72,090,469 square feet of assignable space. Of this space, 66.1 percent pertained to private, and 33.9 percent pertained to public institutions. For all institutions in the State, 6,184,202 square feet, or 8.6 percent of the total assignable space, and 10,896,173 square feet, or 15.1 percent of the total assignable space were allocated to classrooms and laboratories, respectively. Office space for all institutions, both academic and administrative, totaled 9,764,646 square feet, or 13.5 percent of the net

assignable space, with study facilities including libraries accounting for 4,775,830 square feet. or 6.6 percent of assignable space. Residential facilities amounted to 31.4 percent of the net assignable space, with the remaining 24.7 percent of space distributed among the Special Use, General Use, Supporting, and Medical Care categories given in Tables 9-A and 9-B.

Derived Data

Table 11-A (page 67) of the master data tables displays a number of interesting sets of statistics which have been developed from groups of basic data obtained from the facilities inventory. Using the gross area and net assignable space for each group of institutions, a set of net to gross ratios were calculated, and are recorded under the column headed Net/Gross Space Ratio. A high ratio, in which the net assignable space approached the gross space, would, of course, indicate relatively high efficiency in the use of buildings; a low ratio would indicate low efficiency, which might be a clue to some untoward condition such as an excess amount of gross area in circulation and mechanical space (or it might indicate an inaccurate inventory).

The figures in Table 11-A show most net/gross ratios between 60.0 and 71.0 percent. There are only two major deviations from these general values. Both private and public medical centers with net/gross ratios of 52.9 percent and 49.6 percent, respectively, show rather extreme deviation from the norm of 62.6 percent.

Using total gross square feet and total estimated value figures for all institutional groupings, a set of average values per square foot of gross space has been calculated. A scrutiny of the column in Table 11-A headed "average Value per Gross Square Foot" reveals that five groups of institutions vary from a cluster which has a range from $21 to $32 per gross square foot of space. The deviants are City University Doctoral Center, City University 2-year colleges, State University Statutory colleges, private and State University medical schools. The norm for the entire group is approximately $28 per gross square foot.

Another set of calculations derived from basic facilities inventory and enrollment data relates gross physical space to full-time equivalent students. Table 11-A, under the appropriate heading, shows a wide disparity between institutional groupings in gross space per F.T.E. student, with a range extending from 80.6 square feet per F.T.E. for State University Community colleges to 1,842.8 square feet per F.T.E. for State University medical centers. An average of 259.1 square feet of gross space per F.T.E. student is shown for all institutions of higher education participating in the facilities inventory.

Net assignable space per F.T.E. student was calculated, using the appropriate sets of inventory data, the average space per F.T.E. student being 162.1 square feet. Throughout these two sets of calculations, and in the two succeeding sets, State University and private institutional group totals are approximately equal. Each group has close to the same amount of gross, net assignable, instruction-research-library, and office space per F.T.E. student. However, the totals for these two groups of institutions are in sharp contrast to the totals for City University institutions, the space per F.T.E. student in City University schools being much less in all categories than for the other two groups. Several factors contribute to this discrepancy, among them the scarcity and high cost of land for college sites in the city with the resultant density of development and utilization of facilities.

The two remaining sets of calculations--instruction-research-library, and office space per F.T.E. student--are of interest primarily for the ranges shown between like groups of institutions within the public and the private

sectors. The figures given will, for example, allow individual institutions to compare their own space allocations to statewide averages. The average instruction-research-library space per F.T.E. student for all institutions participating in the facilities inventory was 68.4 square feet; the average office space was 22.0 square feet.

Table 11-B (page 68) presents two additional sets of calculations — gross less residential, and net assignable less residential space per F.T.E. student. These figures may give a more realistic picture of the academic campus space when compared with institutions possessing little or no residential space. However, caution in comparing space between campuses must be exercised, since the presence of residential space on a campus often requires additional space not classified as residential, and not normally needed on a nonresidential campus.

Summary. Using facilities inventory and enrollment data, a number of sets of data were derived for all institutional groups in both the public and the private sectors. Average value per square foot of facilities space is approximately $27, with higher costs being found in New York City. State University colleges exhibit the best average net/gross space ratio - 67.0 percent - and also the poorest ratio for an individual group of institutions - 49.6 percent for medical centers. City University schools show the least amount of space per F.T.E. student. State University institutions and private colleges have more than three times as much gross and net assignable space per F.T.E. student. They further have more than twice as much space per F.T.E. student allocated for instruction-research-library and for office than do the City University schools.

NEW YORK STATE HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING SURVEY

Statewide Higher Education Physical Facilities

Inventory Interim Report 1

Master Data Tables

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY ENROLLMENT DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

TABLE 1. Degree Credit Student Enrollment**

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Institutions	Campuses	Degree Credit Students			
			Headcount	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time Equivalent*
A. Private Institutions						
1. 2-year colleges	23	23	7,882	6,659	1,223	7,068
2. 4-year colleges	67	71	106,595	75,992	30,603	86,193
3. Doctoral institutions	20	37	187,715	118,056	69,659	141,274
4. Professional programs						
a. Law	8	8	6,581	5,204	1,377	5,663
b. Medicine	8	9	4,954	4,597	357	4,716
c. Religion	15	15	2,442	2,088	354	2,207
Sub Total	141	163	316,169	212,596	103,573	247,120
B. Public Institutions						
1. City University						
a. 2-year colleges	6	6	36,575	15,616	20,959	22,603
b. 4-year colleges	9	10	105,519	48,170	57,349	67,284
c. Doctoral center	1	1	1,196	979	217	1,051
Sub Total	16	17	143,290	64,765	78,525	90,938
2. State University						
a. Community colleges	20	20	63,685	31,496	32,189	42,225
b. Ag. & Tech. colleges	6	6	16,229	11,085	5,144	12,799
c. State University col.	9	9	35,536	30,166	5,370	31,956
d. Statutory colleges	7	7	7,284	7,217	67	7,239
e. University centers	2	3	13,048	10,305	2,743	11,219
f. Medical centers	2	2	1,459	1,453	6	1,455
Sub Total	46	47	137,241	91,722	45,519	106,895
C. Grand Total	203	227	596,700	369,083	227,617	444,953

* Full-time equivalent figures represent all full-time plus one-third of all part time students for each group of institutions.

** Enrollment data were obtained from a New York State Office of Statistical Services fall, 1967, survey.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

TABLE 2. Distribution of Gross Space by Age of Facilities

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Gross Sq. Ft.	Age of Facilities: Unknown Sq. Ft.	Unknown %	Prior to 1900 Sq. Ft.	Prior to 1900 %	1900-29 Sq. Ft.	1900-29 %	1930-57 Sq. Ft.	1930-57 %	1958-67 Sq. Ft.	1958-67 %
Private Institutions											
1. 2-year colleges	3,237,846	0	0%	263,399	8.13%	857,788	26.49%	589,131	18.20%	1,527,528	47.18%
2. 4-year colleges	26,384,647	1,782,398	6.76	2,434,128	9.23	5,727,614	21.71	5,676,495	21.51	10,764,012	40.79
3. Doctoral institutions	38,749,353	2,543,829	6.56	3,742,693	9.66	10,989,890	28.36	8,972,407	23.16	12,500,534	32.26
4. Professional programs											
a. Law	1,092,645	0	0	270,856	24.81	322,196	29.48	204,258	18.69	295,335	27.02
b. Medicine	6,246,752	283,305	4.54	107,403	1.74	1,954,175	31.28	1,884,570	30.16	2,017,299	32.28
c. Religion	2,244,967	27,188	1.29	273,250	12.18	776,410	34.58	722,008	32.12	446,111	19.83
Sub Total	77,956,210	4,636,720	5.95	7,091,729	9.10	20,628,073	26.46	18,048,869	23.15	27,550,819	35.34
Public Institutions											
1. City University											
a. 2-year colleges	2,247,205	0	0	0	0	361,829	16.10	500,895	22.20	1,384,481	61.70
b. 4-year colleges	5,941,237	188,249	3.18	181,399	3.07	1,355,610	22.82	2,790,100	46.96	1,425,879	23.97
c. Doctoral center	112,940	0	0	0	0	112,940	100.00	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	8,301,382	188,249	2.27	181,399	2.19	1,830,379	22.05	3,290,995	39.64	2,810,360	33.85
2. State University											
a. Community colleges	3,399,360	547,927	16.12	49,702	1.46	193,884	5.70	356,134	10.48	2,251,713	66.24
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	3,467,271	25,522	0.74	120,511	3.48	177,659	5.12	603,379	17.40	2,540,200	73.26
c. State University col.	11,048,442	145,889	1.32	223,684	2.02	353,234	3.20	1,867,442	16.90	8,458,193	76.56
d. Statutory colleges	4,018,927	156,946	3.91	140,853	3.50	1,071,034	26.65	1,748,425	43.50	901,669	22.44
e. University centers	4,375,482	0	0	0	0	274,874	6.28	226,284	5.17	3,874,324	88.55
f. Medical centers	2,681,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	842,110	31.40	1,839,318	68.60
Sub Total	28,990,910	876,284	3.02	534,750	1.85	2,070,685	7.14	5,643,774	19.47	19,865,417	68.52
C. Grand Total	115,248,502	5,701,253	4.95%	7,807,878	6.78%	24,529,137	21.28%	26,983,638	23.41%	50,226,596	43.58%

*Percentages relate the immediate left-hand column figures to the appropriate total at the extreme left, each being calculated individually, through Table 10.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

TABLE 3. Distribution of Gross Space by Type of Construction

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Gross Sq. Ft.	Type of Construction of Facilities*											
		Wood - Frame		Masonry		Steel		Reinf. Concrete		Quonsets & Temp.		Other	
		Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%
A. Private Institutions													
1. 2-year colleges	3,237,846	624,088	19.27%	847,980	26.19%	1,105,434	34.14%	444,932	13.74%	4,050	0.13%	211,362	6.53%
2. 4-year colleges	26,384,647	2,946,216	11.16	8,913,725	33.78	7,051,719	26.73	6,689,993	25.36	29,768	0.11	753,226	2.86
3. Doctoral institutions	38,749,353	2,796,715	7.22	11,101,162	28.65	15,875,370	40.97	8,230,422	21.24	227,718	0.58	517,966	1.34
4. Professional programs													
a. Law	1,092,645	0	0	0	0	1,092,645	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Medicine	6,246,752	198,149	3.17	171,099	2.74	4,600,851	73.65	1,245,800	19.94	5,000	0.08	25,853	0.42
c. Religion	2,244,967	55,803	2.48	779,573	34.73	676,024	30.11	263,549	11.74	5,600	0.25	464,418	20.69
Sub Total	77,956,210	6,620,971	8.49	21,813,539	27.98	30,402,043	39.00	16,874,696	21.65	272,136	0.35	1,972,825	2.53
B. Public Institutions													
1. City University													
a. 2-year colleges	2,247,205	21,028	0.90	367,690	16.10	800,389	35.70	962,598	42.90	0	0	95,500	4.40
b. 4-year colleges	5,941,237	30,397	0.51	1,284,780	21.64	3,787,684	63.74	782,996	13.18	55,380	0.93	0	0
c. Doctoral center	112,940	0	0	0	0	112,940	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	8,301,382	51,425	0.62	1,652,470	19.91	4,701,013	56.62	1,745,594	21.03	55,380	0.67	95,500	1.15
2. State University													
a. Community colleges	3,399,360	263,797	7.76	761,164	22.39	1,383,168	40.69	824,983	24.27	49,674	1.46	116,574	3.43
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	3,467,271	265,294	7.67	608,219	17.54	1,704,849	49.16	728,755	21.01	53,543	1.54	106,611	3.08
c. University colleges	11,048,442	193,603	1.75	2,451,061	22.18	5,692,267	51.52	2,594,179	23.48	114,600	1.04	2,732	0.03
d. Statutory colleges	4,018,927	561,824	13.98	1,620,122	40.31	1,277,860	31.80	252,637	6.29	70,328	1.75	236,156	5.87
e. University centers	4,375,482	4,028	0.09	567,842	12.98	711,932	16.27	3,086,744	70.55	4,936	0.11	0	0
f. Medical centers	2,681,428	15,546	0.59	0	0	2,240,060	83.81	425,822	15.60	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	28,990,910	1,304,092	4.50	6,008,408	20.72	13,010,136	44.87	7,913,120	27.30	293,081	1.01	462,073	1.60
C. Grand Total	115,248,502	7,976,488	6.92%	29,474,417	25.57%	48,113,192	41.75%	26,533,410	23.02%	620,597	0.54%	2,530,398	2.20%

*Type of construction of facilities is defined on pages 16-17 of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

TABLE 4. Distribution of Gross Space by Condition

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Gross Sq. Ft.	Condition of Facilities*									
		Satisfactory		Needs Rehabilitation		Needs Remodeling		Needs Alteration		Should Be Razed	
		Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%
A. Private Institutions											
1. 2-year colleges	3,237,846	3,093,556	95.55%	85,721	2.65%	7,582	0.23%	26,620	0.82%	24,367	0.75%
2. 4-year colleges	26,384,647	23,119,431	87.62	837,993	3.18	1,262,215	4.78	290,589	1.10	874,419	3.32
3. Doctoral institutions	38,749,353	31,287,661	80.74	2,977,947	7.69	2,244,047	5.79	581,433	1.50	1,658,265	4.28
4. Professional programs											
a. Law	1,092,645	1,092,645	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Medicine	6,246,752	5,273,512	84.44	948,280	15.20	24,960	0.36	0	0	0	0
c. Religion	2,244,967	2,191,057	97.60	0	0	53,910	2.40	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	77,956,210	66,057,862	84.74	4,849,941	6.22	3,592,714	4.61	898,642	1.15	2,557,051	3.28
B. Public Institutions											
1. City University											
a. 2-year colleges	2,247,205	1,779,460	79.10	0	0	128,000	5.70	146,245	6.60	193,500	8.60
b. 4-year colleges	5,941,237	4,156,343	69.90	2,476	0.05	124,525	2.11	1,280,595	21.59	377,298	6.35
c. Doctoral center	112,940	112,940	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	8,301,382	6,048,743	72.86	2,476	0.03	252,525	3.04	1,426,840	17.19	570,798	6.88
2. State University											
a. Community colleges	3,399,360	2,977,029	87.57	73,446	2.17	0	0	0	0	348,885	10.26
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	3,467,271	2,999,066	86.49	234,971	6.80	0	0	0	0	233,234	6.71
c. University colleges	11,048,442	9,617,914	87.05	1,140,527	10.32	0	0	0	0	290,001	2.63
d. Statutory colleges	4,018,927	3,252,588	80.93	582,019	14.48	0	0	0	0	184,320	4.59
e. University centers	4,375,482	4,030,208	92.11	345,274	7.89	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Medical centers	2,681,428	2,665,882	99.42	15,546	0.58	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	28,990,910	25,542,687	88.10	2,391,783	8.25	0	0	0	0	1,056,440	3.65
C. Grand Total	115,248,502	97,649,292	84.73%	7,244,200	6.28%	3,845,239	3.34%	2,325,482	2.02%	4,184,289	3.63%

*Condition of facilities is defined on page 17 of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

TABLE 5. Distribution of Gross Space by Ownership

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Gross Sq. Ft.	Ownership of Physical Facilities*											
		Owned by College		Leased		Available at Min. Cost		Facility Title-Holding Company		Facility Shared-Not Col.		Facility Shared-Col.	
		Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%
A. Private Institutions													
1. 2-year colleges	3,237,846	2,780,330	85.86%	77,151	2.38%	172,020	5.31%	162,881	5.03%	45,464	1.42%	0	0%
2. 4-year colleges	26,384,647	20,938,867	79.36	507,247	1.92	481,233	1.82	4,436,819	16.82	20,481	.08	0	0
3. Doctoral institutions	38,749,353	34,878,134	90.00	548,954	1.42	339,807	0.88	2,982,458	7.70	0	0	0	0
4. Professional programs													
a. Law	1,092,645	1,092,645	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Medicine	6,246,752	5,654,531	90.50	269,161	4.31	318,060	5.09	5,000	0.10	0	0	0	0
c. Religion	2,244,967	2,040,584	90.88	8,950	0.41	195,433	8.71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	77,956,210	67,385,091	86.44	1,411,463	1.81	1,506,553	1.93	7,587,158	9.73	65,945	0.09	0	0
B. Public Institutions													
1. City University													
a. 2-year colleges	2,247,205	1,586,360	70.60	445,714	19.80	177,097	7.90	0	0	38,034	1.70	0	0
b. 4-year colleges	5,941,237	5,503,305	92.63	159,468	2.68	45,800	0.77	215,364	3.63	17,300	0.29	0	0
c. Doctoral center	112,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,940	100.00	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	8,301,382	7,089,665	85.40	605,182	7.29	222,897	2.69	328,304	3.95	55,334	0.67	0	0
2. State University													
a. Community colleges	3,399,360	2,975,987	87.55	228,756	6.73	111,157	3.26	83,460	2.46	0	0	0	0
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	3,467,271	3,382,010	97.54	85,261	2.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. University colleges	11,048,442	10,154,610	91.91	4,602	0.05	0	0	889,230	8.04	0	0	0	0
d. Statutory colleges	4,018,927	3,277,398	81.55	11,423	0.28	714,521	17.78	0	0	0	0	15,585	0.39
e. University centers	4,375,482	4,375,482	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Medical centers	2,681,428	2,665,882	99.41	15,546	0.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	28,990,910	26,831,369	92.55	345,588	1.19	825,678	2.85	972,690	3.36	0	0	15,585	0.05
C. Grand Total	115,248,502	101,306,125	87.90%	2,362,233	2.05%	2,555,128	2.22%	8,888,152	7.71%	121,279	0.11%	15,585	0.01%

*Ownership of facilities is defined on page 13 of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

TABLE 6. Gross Space Scheduled To Be Demolished*

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Gross Sq. Ft.	Facilities Coded[1] "Should Be Razed" Sq. Ft.	% of Gross	Facilities To Be Demolished[2] Scheduled 1967-70 Sq. Ft.	% of Gross	Scheduled 1971-75 Sq. Ft.	% of Gross	Facilities[3] Not Scheduled Sq. Ft.	% of Gross
A. Private Institutions									
1. 2-year colleges	3,237,846	24,367	0.75%	10,532	0.33%	0	0%	18,971	0.59%
2. 4-year colleges	26,384,647	874,419	3.31	309,664	1.17	177,692	0.67	387,063	1.48
3. Doctoral institutions	38,749,353	1,658,265	4.28	421,624	1.09	1,252,703	3.23	723,180	1,87
4. Professional programs									
a. Law	1,092,645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Medicine	6,246,752	0	0	1,512	0.02	0	0	0	0
c. Religion	2,244,967	0	0	0	0	35,102	1.56	0	0
Sub Total	77,956,210	2,557,051	3.28	743,332	0.95	1,465,497	1.88	1,129,214	1.45
B. Public Institutions									
1. City University									
a. 2-year colleges	2,247,205	193,500	8.61	40,000	1.78	113,500	5.05	40,000	1.78
b. 4-year colleges	5,941,237	377,298	6.35	37,975	0.64	292,849	4.93	50,974	0.86
c. Doctoral center	112,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	8,301,382	570,798	6.88	77,975	0.94	406,349	4,89	90,974	1.10
2. State University									
a. Community colleges	3,399,360	348,885	10.26	0	0	20,500	0.60	0	0
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	3,467,271	233,234	6.73	142,611	4.11	153,082	4.42	90,186	2.61
c. University colleges	11,048,442	290,001	2.62	12,960	0.12	167,283	1.51	8,834	0.08
d. Statutory colleges	4,018,927	184,320	4.59	45,477	1.13	0	0	128,777	3.20
e. University centers	4,375,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Medical centers	2,681,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	28,990,910	1,056,440	3.64	201,048	0.69	340,865	1.18	227,797	0.79
C. Grand Total	115,248,502	4,184,289	3.64%	1,022,355	0.89%	2,212,711	1.92%	1,447,985	1.26%

[1]Some facilities which are "Scheduled To Be Demolished" in column 10 are coded "Should Be Razed" in column 13 of the Building Characteristics form.
[2]Some facilities which are "Scheduled To Be Demolished" in column 10 are not coded "Should Be Razed" in column 13 of the Building Characteristics form.
[3]Some facilities which are coded "Should Be Razed" in column 13 are not "Scheduled To Be Demolished" in column 10 of the Building Characteristics form.
*Facilities scheduled to be demolished are discussed on page 16 of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

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TABLE 7. Estimated Value of Facilities by Ownership*

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Est Value $1,000's	Estimated Value of Facilities by Ownership in $1000's: College Owned Est. Value	%	Leased Est. Value	%	Available at Minimum Cost Est. Value	%	Holding Company Est. Value	%	Shared-Not Col. Est. Value	%	Shared W/College Est. Value	%
A. Private Institutions													
1. 2-year colleges	68,174	54,504	79.90%	4,492	6.60%	4,867	7.10%	3,171	4.70%	1,140	1.70%	0	0%
2. 4-year colleges	583,760	458,050	78.68	6,732	1.06	6,228	1.06	112,397	19.19	353	0.01	0	0
3. Doctoral institutions	1,038,084	951,055	91.62	18,482	1.78	6,182	0.60	62,365	6.00	0	0	0	0
4. Professional programs													
a. Law	34,699	34,699	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Medicine	310,709	291,975	93.96	5,927	1.92	12,722	4.09	85	0.03	0	0	0	0
c. Religion	57,275	51,802	90.40	225	0.40	5,248	9.20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	2,092,701	1,842,085	88.02	35,858	1.71	35,247	1.68	178,018	8.51	1,493	0.08	0	0
B. Public Institutions													
1. City University													
a. 2-year colleges	81,536	61,711	75.70	13,371	16.40	5,313	6.50	0	0	1,141	1.40	0	0
b. 4-year colleges	166,240	158,023	95.00	844	0.50	1,800	1.10	5,140	3.10	433	0.30	0	0
c. Doctoral center	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	100.00	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	254,276	219,734	86.43	14,215	5.59	7,113	2.80	11,640	4.58	1,574	0.60	0	0
2. State University													
a. Community colleges	99,822	88,441	88.60	3,798	3.80	5,058	5.07	2,525	2.53	0	0	0	0
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	91,084	89,323	98.07	1,761	1.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. University colleges	271,633	250,953	92.39	115	0.04	0	0	20,565	7.57	0	0	0	0
d. Statutory colleges	139,455	123,717	88.71	285	0.21	15,173	10.88	0	0	0	0	280	.20
e. University centers	127,163	127,163	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Medical centers	94,993	94,605	99.50	388	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	824,150	774,202	93.94	6,347	0.77	20,231	2.45	23,090	2.82	0	0	280	0.02
C. Grand Total	3,171,127	2,836,021	89.43%	56,420	1.78%	62,591	1.97%	212,748	6.71%	3,067	0.10%	280	0.01%

*Estimated value of facilities is defined on page 19 of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

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TABLE 8. Estimated Value of Facilities Scheduled To Be Demolished

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Gross Sq. Ft.	Total Est. Value $1000's	Estimated Value in $1,000's					
			Facilities Coded[1] "Should Be Razed"		Facilities "To Be Demolished"[2,3] Scheduled 1967-70		Scheduled 1971-75	
			Est. Value	%	Est. Value	%	Est. Value	%
A. Private Institutions								
1. 2-year colleges	3,237,846	68,174	609	0.09%	263	0.04%	0	0%
2. 4-year colleges	26,384,647	583,760	6,050	1.04	3,070	0.53	3,831	0.66
3. Doctoral institutions	38,749,353	1,038,084	8,451	0.81	5,546	0.53	829	0.08
4. Professional programs								
a. Law	1,092,645	34,699	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Medicine	6,246,752	310,709	0	0	15	.05	0	0
c. Religious	2,244,967	57,275	0	0	877	1.53	0	0
Sub Total	77,956,210	2,092,701	15,110	0.72	9,771	0.47	4,660	0.22
B. Public Institutions								
1. City University								
a. 2-year colleges	2,247,205	81,536	2,274	2.79	6,454	7.92	400	0.49
b. 4-year colleges	5,941,237	166,240	230	0.18	225	0.18	5,320	3.20
c. Doctoral center	112,940	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	8,301,382	254,276	2,504	0.98	6,679	2.63	5,720	2.25
2. State University								
a. Community college	3,399,360	99,822	1,812	1.86	0	0	431	0.43
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	3,467,271	91,084	1,662	1.83	3,448	3.79	3,155	3.46
c. University colleges	11,048,442	271,633	2,888	1.06	323	0.12	4,182	1.54
d. Statutory colleges	4,018,927	139,455	4,966	3.56	935	0.67	0	0
e. University center	4,375,482	127,163	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Medical centers	2,681,428	94,993	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	28,990,910	824,150	11,328	1.37	4,706	0.57	7,768	0.94
C. Grand Total	115,248,502	3,171,127	28,942	0.91%	21,156	0.67%	18,148	0.57%

[1]Some facilities which are "Scheduled To Be Demolished" in column 10 are coded "Should Be Razed" in column 13 of the Building Characteristics form.
[2]Some facilities which are "Scheduled To Be Demolished" in column 10 are not coded "Should Be Razed" in column 13 of the Building Characteristics form.
[3]Some facilities which are coded "Should Be Razed" in column 13 are not "Scheduled To Be Demolished" in column 10 of the Building Characteristics form.

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TABLE 9-A. Distribution of Net Assignable Space

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Assignable Sq. Ft.	Type of Room or Space*									
		Classrooms		Laboratories		Offices		Study Facilities		Special Use	
		Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%
A. Private Institutions											
1. 2-year colleges	1,980,504	169,456	8.55%	206,490	10.43%	127,463	6.43%	121,684	6.15%	141,760	7.16%
2. 4-year colleges	16,987,405	1,447,826	8.52	1,597,656	9.44	1,602,865	9.44	1,113,306	6.55	1,047,932	6.17
3. Doctoral institutions	23,253,694	1,926,489	8.28	3,543,043	15.24	3,822,259	16.44	1,734,306	7.46	1,493,023	6.42
4. Professional programs											
a. Law	694,209	115,470	16.62	8,829	1.30	117,547	16.92	224,718	32.36	2,540	0.40
b. Medicine	3,306,016	83,365	2.52	1,059,957	32.06	562,307	17.01	113,487	3.43	17,031	0.52
c. Religion	1,410,571	74,643	5.29	8,763	0.62	105,683	7.49	128,476	9.11	67,037	4.75
Sub Total	47,632,399	3,817,249	8.02	6,424,736	13.49	6,338,124	13.31	3,435,977	7.22	2,769,326	5.81
B. Public Institutions											
1. City University											
a. 2-year colleges	1,376,159	331,287	24.08	248,428	18.02	245,725	17.81	128,549	9.35	123,911	9.01
b. 4-year colleges	3,590,902	594,316	16.56	747,502	20.82	758,882	21.13	350,978	9.77	378,648	10.54
c. Doctoral center	73,800	9,358	12.69	4,135	5.61	42,607	57.71	10,107	13.69	0	0
Sub Total	5,040,861	934,961	18.55	1,000,065	19.84	1,047,214	20.77	489,634	9.71	502,559	9.97
2. State University											
a. Community colleges	2,380,310	384,919	16.17	536,308	22.53	391,396	16.44	154,766	6.50	287,112	12.06
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	2,463,019	156,558	6.35	486,861	19.77	216,505	8.79	63,219	2.56	285,276	11.60
c. University colleges	7,759,431	550,118	7.09	727,520	9.38	705,950	9.10	269,285	3.47	1,013,927	13.07
d. Statutory colleges	2,552,277	156,654	6.14	1,022,498	40.08	473,681	18.56	140,648	5.51	293,042	11.48
e. University centers	2,933,395	156,174	5.32	355,296	12.12	403,419	13.75	189,545	6.46	229,722	7.83
f. Medical centers	1,328,777	27,569	2.07	342,887	25.80	188,357	14.17	32,756	2.48	5,446	0.41
Sub Total	19,417,209	1,431,992	7.37	3,471,370	17.88	2,379,308	12.25	850,219	4.38	2,114,525	10.89
C. Grand Total	72,090,469	6,184,202	8.58%	10,896,173	15.11%	9,764,646	13.54%	4,775,830	6.62%	5,386,410	7.47%

*Type of room or space is defined on pages 39-55 of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

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TABLE 9-A. Distribution of Net Assignable Space (continued)

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Assignable Sq. Ft.	Type of Room or Space*							
		General Use		Supporting		Medical Care		Residential	
		Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%
A. Private Institutions									
1. 2-year colleges	1,980,504	330,489	16.69%	79,772	4.02%	0	0%	803,387	40.57%
2. 4-year colleges	16,987,405	2,200,744	12.96	570,888	3.34	16,372	0.10	7,389,816	43.50
3. Doctoral institutions	23,253,694	2,024,903	8.70	1,277,022	5.50	43,706	0.18	7,388,944	31.78
4. Professional programs									
a. Law	694,209	69,576	10.01	26,087	3.75	0	0	129,442	18.64
b. Medicine	3,306,016	153,940	4.66	119,521	3.61	661,055	20.00	535,353	16.19
c. Religion	1,410,571	263,257	18.67	67,593	4.79	299	0.02	694,820	49.26
Sub Total	47,632,399	5,042,909	10.59	2,140,883	4.49	721,432	1.51	16,941,762	35.56
B. Public Institutions									
1. City University									
a. 2-year colleges	1,376,159	170,579	12.40	62,738	4.56	62	0.05	64,880	4.72
b. 4-year colleges	3,590,904	548,960	15.29	207,912	5.78	898	0.03	2,808	0.08
c. Doctoral center	73,800	5,759	7.81	1,832	2.49	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	5,040,861	725,298	14.39	272,482	5.41	960	0.02	67,688	1.34
2. State University									
a. Community colleges	2,380,310	339,502	14.26	234,025	9.83	2,511	0.20	49,771	2.01
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	2,463,019	162,325	6.59	228,798	9.29	6,107	0.24	857,370	34.81
c. University colleges	7,759,431	568,746	7.33	780,320	10.06	0	0	3,143,565	40.50
d. Statutory colleges	2,552,277	91,661	3.59	160,489	6.29	143	0.00	213,461	8.35
e. University centers	2,933,395	213,028	7.26	202,524	6.91	0	0	1,183,687	40.35
f. Medical centers	1,328,777	55,456	4.17	101,015	7.61	389,897	29.34	185,394	13.95
Sub Total	19,417,209	1,430,718	7.37	1,707,171	8.79	398,658	2.05	5,633,248	29.02
C. Grand Total	72,090,469	7,198,925	9.96%	4,120,536	5.74%	1,121,050	1.56%	22,642,698	31.42%

*Type of room or space is defined on pages 54-66 of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

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TABLE 9-B. Percentage Distribution of Net Assignable Less Residential Space by Room Type

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Net Assignable Less Residential Sq. Ft.	Classrooms %	Laboratories %	Offices %	Study Facilities %	Special Use %	General Use %	Supporting %	Medical Care %
A. Private Institutions									
1. 2-year colleges	1,177,117	14.40%	17.54%	10.83%	10.34%	12.03%	28.08%	6.78%	0.0%
2. 4-year colleges	9,597,589	15.08	16.66	16.70	11.60	10.92	22.93	5.94	0.17
3. Doctoral institutions	15,864,750	12.14	22.33	24.09	10.93	9.42	12.76	8.05	0.28
4. Professional programs									
a. Law	564,767	20.45	1.56	20.80	39.79	0.45	12.32	4.63	0.0
b. Medicine	2,770,663	3.01	38.26	20.30	4.10	0.61	5.56	4.30	23.86
c. Religion	715,751	10.43	1.22	14.77	17.95	9.37	36.78	9.44	0.04
Sub Total	30,690,637	12.44	20.93	20.65	11.19	9.02	16.43	6.98	2.36
B. Public Institutions									
1. City University									
a. 2-year colleges	1,311,279	25.26	18.95	18.74	9.80	9.46	13.02	4.74	0.03
b. 4-year colleges	3,588,094	16.56	20.83	21.16	9.78	10.55	15.30	5.79	0.03
c. Doctoral center	73,800	12.68	5.60	57.74	13.70	0.0	7.80	2.48	0.0
Sub Total	4,973,173	18.80	20.11	21.06	9.85	10.10	14.58	5.48	0.02
2. State University									
a. Community colleges	2,330,539	16.52	23.01	16.79	6.64	12.32	14.57	10.04	0.11
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	1,605,649	9.75	30.30	13.48	3.98	17.76	10.10	14.25	0.38
c. University colleges	4,615,866	11.92	15.76	15.29	5.84	21.97	12.32	16.90	0.0
d. Statutory colleges	2,338,816	6.70	43.72	20.25	6.01	12.53	3.92	6.86	0.01
e. University centers	1,749,708	8.93	20.31	23.06	10.83	13.13	12.18	11.56	0.0
f. Medical centers	1,143,383	2.41	29.99	16.47	2.86	0.48	4.85	8.83	34.11
Sub Total	13,783,961	10.39	25.17	17.25	6.16	15.33	10.37	12.45	2.88
C. Grand Total	49,447,771	12.51%	22.04%	19.75%	9.66%	10.89%	14.56%	8.33%	2.26%

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TABLE 10-A. Distribution of Net Assignable Space by Organizational Units

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Assignable Sq. Ft.	Organizational Units*											
		Instruction and Research		Library		General		Auxiliary Residential		Other Auxiliary		Other Assign. Space	
		Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%
A. Private Institutions													
1. 2-year colleges	1,980,504	498,541	25.17%	123,532	6.23%	149,967	7.57%	803,387	40.56%	328,119	16.57%	76,958	3.89%
2. 4-year colleges	16,987,405	4,767,547	28.07	1,115,303	6.57	1,245,480	7.33	7,389,816	43.50	2,259,730	13.30	209,529	1.23
3. Doctoral institutions	23,253,694	8,263,033	35.51	1,650,420	7.10	2,006,412	8.63	7,388,944	31.78	2,633,749	11.33	1,311,136	5.64
4. Professional programs													
a. Law	694,209	182,876	26.34	180,653	26.02	60,169	8.67	129,442	18.65	57,559	8.29	83,510	12.03
b. Medicine	3,306,016	1,216,642	36.80	94,449	2.86	186,656	5.65	535,353	16.19	124,690	3.77	1,148,226	34.73
c. Religion	1,410,571	136,426	9.67	136,590	9.69	124,563	8.83	694,820	49.26	292,946	20.76	25,226	1.79
Sub Total	47,632,399	15,065,065	31.62	3,300,947	6.93	3,773,247	7.92	16,941,762	35.58	5,696,793	11.95	2,854,585	6.00
B. Public Institutions													
1. City University													
a. 2-year colleges	1,376,159	801,766	58.27	130,644	9.49	170,381	12.38	64,880	4.72	159,311	11.57	49,177	3.57
b. 4-year colleges	3,590,902	2,210,425	61.57	369,382	10.28	484,782	13.50	2,808	.08	492,563	13.71	30,942	.86
c. Doctoral center	73,800	35,329	47.86	9,733	13.18	24,235	32.86	0	0	4,503	6.10	0	0
Sub Total	5,040,861	3,047,520	60.46	509,759	10.11	679,398	13.48	67,688	1.34	656,377	13.02	80,119	1.59
2. State University													
a. Community colleges	2,380,310	1,417,478	59.55	195,768	8.22	347,491	14.60	49,771	2.09	344,905	14.49	24,897	1.05
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	2,463,019	906,026	36.78	73,357	2.97	252,735	10.26	857,370	34.81	210,620	8.56	162,911	6.62
c. University colleges	7,759,431	2,393,317	30.84	308,030	3.97	828,166	10.67	3,143,565	40.51	553,319	7.14	533,034	6.87
d. Statutory colleges	2,552,277	1,590,210	62.31	149,009	5.83	179,896	7.04	213,461	8.36	70,151	2.75	349,550	13.71
e. University centers	2,933,395	896,246	30.55	219,604	7.49	217,709	7.42	1,183,687	40.35	272,798	9.30	143,351	4.89
f. Medical centers	1,328,777	313,960	23.64	41,779	3.16	118,965	8.95	185,394	13.96	73,107	5.45	595,572	44.84
Sub Total	19,417,209	7,517,237	38.71	987,547	5.09	1,944,962	10.02	5,633,248	29.01	1,524,900	7.85	1,809,315	9.32
C. Grand Total	72,090,469	25,629,822	35.55%	4,798,253	6.66%	6,397,607	8.87%	22,642,698	31.40%	7,878,070	10.93%	4,744,019	6.59%

*Organizational units are defined on pages 32-33 of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

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TABLE 10-B. Distribution of Net Assignable Less Residential Space by Organizational Units

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Assignable Less Residential Sq. Ft.	Organizational Units*									
		Instruction and Research		Library		General		Auxiliary		Other Assign. Space	
		Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%	Sq. Ft.	%
A. Private Institutions											
1. 2-year colleges	1,177,117	498,541	42.35%	123,532	10.49%	149,967	12.74%	328,119	27.87%	76,958	6.55%
2. 4-year colleges	9,597,589	4,767,547	49.67	1,115,303	11.62	1,245,480	12.98	2,259,730	23.55	209,529	2.18
3. Doctoral institutions	15,864,750	8,263,033	52.08	1,650,420	10.40	2,006,412	12.65	2,633,749	16.61	1,311,136	8.26
4. Professional programs											
a. Law	564,767	182,876	32.39	180,653	31.99	60,169	10.66	57,559	10.20	83,510	14.76
b. Medicine	2,770,663	1,216,642	43.91	94,449	3.41	186,656	6.74	124,690	4.50	1,148,226	41.44
c. Religion	715,751	136,426	19.06	136,590	19.08	124,563	17.40	292,946	40.93	25,226	3.53
Sub Total	30,690,637	15,065,065	49.09	3,300,947	10.76	3,773,247	12.29	5,696,793	18.56	2,854,585	9.30
B. Public Institutions											
1. City University											
a. 2-year colleges	1,311,279	801,766	61.15	130,644	9.96	170,381	12.99	159,311	12.15	49,177	3.75
b. 4-year colleges	3,588,094	2,210,425	61.60	369,382	10.29	484,782	13.51	492,563	13.73	30,942	0.87
c. Doctoral center	73,800	35,329	47.86	9,733	13.18	24,235	32.86	4,503	6.10	0	0
Sub Total	4,973,173	3,047,520	61.28	509,759	10.25	679,398	13.66	656,377	13.20	80,119	1.61
2. State University											
a. Community colleges	2,330,539	1,417,478	60.82	195,768	8.40	347,491	14.91	344,905	14.80	24,897	1.07
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	1,605,649	906,026	56.43	73,357	4.56	252,735	15.74	210,620	13.12	162,911	10.15
c. University colleges	4,615,866	2,393,317	51.85	308,030	6.67	828,166	17.94	553,319	11.99	533,034	11.55
d. Statutory colleges	2,338,816	1,590,210	67.98	149,009	6.37	179,896	7.69	70,151	3.00	349,550	14.96
e. University centers	1,749,708	896,246	51.22	219,604	12.56	217,709	12.44	272,798	15.59	143,351	8.19
f. Medical centers	1,143,383	313,960	27.46	41,779	3.66	118,965	10.40	73,107	6.39	595,572	52.09
Sub Total	13,783,961	7,517,237	54.54	987,547	7.16	1,944,962	14.11	1,524,900	11.06	1,809,315	13.13
C. Grand Total	49,447,771	25,629,822	51.84%	4,798,253	9.70%	6,397,607	12.93%	7,878,070	15.93%	4,744,019	9.60%

*Organizational units are defined on pages 32 and 33 of the Facilities Inventory Manual.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

TABLE 11-A. Derived Data Calculations

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Gross Sq. Ft.	Net Assignable Space	Total Est. Value $1000's	Full-Time Equivalent Students*	Derived Data: Average Value per Gross Sq. Ft.	Net/ Gross Space Ratio	Gross Space per FTE Student	Net Space per FTE Student	I & R & Library Space per FTE Student	Office Space per FTE Student
A. Private Institutions										
1. 2-year colleges	3,237,846	1,980,504	68,174	7,068	$21.05	61.3%	458.0 Sq.Ft.	280.2 Sq.Ft.	88.0 Sq.Ft.	18.0 Sq.Ft.
2. 4-year colleges	26,384,647	16,987,405	583,760	86,193	22.12	64.3	306.4	197.3	68.3	18.6
3. Doctoral institutions	38,749,353	23,253,694	1,038,084	141,274	26.78	60.0	274.3	164.6	70.2	27.1
4. Professional programs										
a. Law	1,092,645	694,209	34,699	5,663	31.76	63.6	192.9	122.6	64.2	20.8
b. Medicine	6,246,752	3,306,016	310,709	4,716	49.74	52.9	1,324.6	701.0	278.0	119.2
c. Religion	2,244,967	1,410,571	57,275	2,207	25.51	62.8	1,017.2	639.1	123.7	47.9
Sub Total	77,956,210	47,632,399	2,092,701	247,120	26.84**	61.1	315.6	192.8	74.3	25.6
B. Public Institutions										
1. City University										
a. 2-year colleges	2,247,205	1,376,159	81,536	22,603	36.28	61.2	99.4	60.9	41.3	10.9
b. 4-year colleges	5,941,237	3,590,902	166,240	67,284	27.98	60.4	88.3	53.4	38.4	11.3
c. Doctoral center	112,940	73,800	6,500	1,051	57.55	65.3	107.5	70.2	42.9	40.5
Sub Total	8,301,382	5,040,361	254,276	90,938	30.63	60.7	91.3	55.4	39.1	11.5
2. State University										
a. Community colleges	3,399,360	2,380,310	99,822	42,225	29.36	70.0	80.6	54.6	38.2	9.3
b. Ag. & tech. colleges	3,467,271	2,463,019	91,084	12,799	26.27	71.0	270.9	192.4	76.5	16.9
c. University colleges	11,048,442	7,759,431	271,633	31,956	24.59	70.2	345.7	242.8	84.5	22.1
d. Statutory colleges	4,018,927	2,552,277	139,455	7,239	34.70	63.5	555.1	352.5	240.9	65.4
e. University centers	4,375,482	2,933,395	127,163	11,219	29.06	67.0	390.0	261.5	99.5	36.0
f. Medical centers	2,681,428	1,328,777	94,993	1,455	35.43	49.6	1,842.9	913.2	244.5	129.5
Sub Total	28,990,910	19,417,209	824,150	106,895	28.42	67.0	271.3	181.7	79.6	22.3
C. Grand Total	115,248,502	72,090,469	3,171,127	444,953	$27.51**	62.6%	259.1 Sq.Ft.	162.1 Sq.Ft.	68.4 Sq.Ft.	22.0 Sq.Ft.

*Full-time equivalent figures represent all full-time plus one-third of all part-time students for each group of institutions.
**All "Sub" and "Grand Total" derived data are calculated from the appropriate left-hand data figures.

FALL, 1967, SUMMARY SPACE DATA FOR ALL NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FACILITIES INVENTORY

TABLE 11-B Derived Data Calculations

Institutional Control and Level of Program	Total Gross Sq. Ft.	Gross Less Residential* Sq. Ft.	Gross Less Res./F.T.E. Sq. Ft.	Net Assignable Sq. Ft.	Net Less Residential Sq. Ft.	Net Less Res./F.T.E. Student
A. Private Institutions						
1. 2-year colleges	3,237,846	1,927,264	272.6	1,980,504	1,177,117	166.5
2. 4-year colleges	26,384,647	14,891,932	172.9	16,987,405	9,598,589	111.5
3. Doctoral institutions	38,749,353	26,434,447	180.5	23,253,694	15,864,750	112.2
4. Professional programs						
a. Law	1,092,645	888,800	156.9	694,209	564,767	99.7
b. Medicine	6,246,752	5,234,743	1109.9	3,306,016	2,770,663	587.5
c. Religion	2,244,967	1,138,566	518.7	1,410,571	715,751	324.3
Sub Total	77,956,210	50,515,752	204.5	47,632,399	30,690,637	124.1
B. Public Institutions						
1. City University						
a. 2-year colleges	2,247,205	2,141,192	94.7	1,376,159	1,311,279	58.0
b. 4-year colleges	5,941,237	5,936,588	88.3	3,590,902	3,588,094	53.4
c. Doctoral center	112,940	112,940	107.4	73,800	73,800	70.2
Sub Total	8,301,382	8,189,870	90.1	5,040,861	4,973,173	54.6
2. State University						
a. 2-year colleges	3,399,360	3,328,259	78.8	2,380,310	2,330,539	55.2
b. Ag. & Tech. colleges	3,467,271	2,259,708	176.5	2,463,019	1,605,649	125.4
c. University colleges	11,048,442	6,570,430	205.6	7,759,431	4,615,866	144.4
d. Statutory colleges	4,018,927	3,682,768	508.6	2,552,277	2,338,816	323.0
e. University centers	4,375,482	2,608,785	232.5	2,933,395	1,749,708	155.9
f. Medical centers	2,681,428	2,307,650	1586.0	1,328,777	1,143,383	785.8
Sub Total	28,990,910	20,757,600	194.1	19,417,209	13,783,961	128.9
C. Grand Total	115,248,502	79,463,222	178.6	72,090,469	49,447,771	111.1

*"Gross Less residential" is obtained by expanding net assignable residential space by the "Net/Gross Space Ratio" (Table 11, Column 6), and subtracting the product from the total Gross Space.

APPENDIX A

NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATING IN THE INVENTORY OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES.

Private 2-Year Colleges

Academy of Aeronautics
Bennett College
Buffalo Diocesan Preparatory Seminary
Catherine McAulley College
Cazenovia College
Concordia Collegiate Institute
Elizabeth Seton College
Epiphany Apostolic College
Harriman College
Immaculata College
LaSalette Seminary
Maria College of Albany
Maria Regina College
Mater Christi Seminary
Mater Dei College
Packer Collegiate Institute
Paul Smith's College of Arts and Sciences
Presentation Junior College of the Sacred Heart
Russell Sage-Junior College of Albany
St. Clare College
Trocaire College
Villa Maria College of Buffalo
Voorhees Technical Institute

Private 4-Year and Masters Institutions

Bank Street College of Education
Bard College
Brentwood College
Briarcliff College
Canisius College
Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception
Colgate University
College of Insurance (The)
College of Mount Saint Vincent
College of New Rochelle
College of Saint Rose
Dominican College
Dowling College
D'Youville College
Elmira College
Finch College
Good Counsel College
Hamilton College

Hartwick College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Houghton College
Institute of Public Administration
Iona College
Ithaca College
Keuka College
King's College
Ladycliff College
LeMoyne College
Manhattan College
Manhattan School of Music
Manhattanville College
Mannes College of Music
Marist College
Marymount College
Marymount Manhattan College
Mary Rogers College
Medaille College
Mercy College
Mills College of Education
Malloy Catholic College for Women
Mount Saint Mary College
Nazareth College
New York College of Music
New York Institute of Technology
Niagara University
Notre Dame College of Staten Island
Nyack Missionary College
Pace College
Pratt Institute
Rosary Hill College
Roberts Wesleyan College
Rochester Institute of Technology
Russell Sage College
Saint Francis College
Saint John Fisher College
Saint Joseph's College for Women
Sarah Lawrence College
St. Lawrence University
Saint Thomas Aquinas College
Siena College
Skidmore College
Vassar College
Wadhams Hall
Wagner College
Webb Institute
Wells College

Private Doctoral Institutions

Adelphi University
Alfred University
Clarkson College of Technology
Columbia University
  Barnard College
  Pharmaceutical College
  Teachers College
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art
Cornell University
Fordham University
Hofstra University
Juilliard School (The)
Long Island University
New School for Social Research
New York University
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Rockefeller University
St. Bonaventure University
St. John's University
Syracuse University
Union University
  Union College
  Albany College of Pharmacy
University of Rochester
Yeshiva University

Private Law Schools

Brooklyn Law School
Cornell University School of Law
Columbia University School of Law
Fordham University School of Law
New York Law School
New York University School of Law
Syracuse University Law School
Union University--Albany Law School

Private Medical Colleges and Schools

Columbia University School of Medicine
Cornell University School of Medicine
M.J. Lewi College of Podiatry
New York College of Medicine
New York University
  School of Dentistry
  School of Medicine
University of Rochester Medical Center
Union University--Albany Medical College
Yeshiva University--Albert Einstein College of Medicine

Private 4-Year and Graduate Religious Institutions

Buffalo Bible Institute
Capuchin Theological Seminary
Colgate Rochester Trinity School
George Mercer, Jr. Memorial School of Theology
Hebrew Union College--Jewish Institute of Religion
Holy Trinity Orthodox Seminary
Immaculate Conception Seminary at Troy
Jewish Theological Seminary of America
Maryknoll Seminary
New York Theological Seminary
Passionist Monastic Seminary (The)
St. Bernard's Seminary and College
St. John Vianney Seminary
St. Joseph's Seminary and College
Union Theological Seminary

City University of New York 2-Year Colleges (Under the program of the State University of New York)

Bronx Community College
Kingsborough Community College
Manhattan Community College
New York City Community College
Queensborough Community College
Staten Island Community College

City University of New York 4-Year and Masters Colleges

Brooklyn College
City College
Hunter-Bronx Campus
Hunter-Park Avenue Campus
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Queens College
Richmond College
York College
(Administration Center)

City University Doctoral Institutions

University Graduate Center

State University of New York 2-Year and Community Colleges

Adirondack Community College
Auburn Community College
Broome Technical Community College
Corning Community College
Dutchess Community College
Fashion Institute of Technology
Fulton-Montgomery Community College
Hudson Valley Community College
Herkimer County Community College

Jamestown Community College
Jefferson Community College
Mohawk Valley Community College
Nassau Community College
Niagara County Community College
Onondaga Community College
Orange County Community College
Rockland Community College
Suffolk County Community College
Sullivan County Community College
Ulster County Community College

State University of New York

Agricultural and Technical College at Alfred
Agricultural and Technical College at Canton
Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill
Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi
Agricultural and Technical College at Farmingdale
Agricultural and Technical College at Morrisville

State University of New York 4-Year and Master's Colleges

College of Arts and Sciences at Brockport
College of Arts and Sciences at Cortland
College of Arts and Sciences at Fredonia
College of Arts and Sciences at Geneseo
College of Arts and Sciences at New Paltz
College of Arts and Sciences at Oneonta
College of Arts and Sciences at Oswego
College of Arts and Sciences at Plattsburgh
College of Arts and Sciences at Potsdam

State University of New York Statutory Colleges and Specialized Institutions

College of Forestry at Syracuse University
Maritime College
College of Ceramics at Alfred University
College of Agriculture at Cornell University
College of Home Economics at Cornell University
School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University
Veterinary College at Cornell University

State University of New York Doctoral Institutions

State University of New York at Albany
State University of New York at Binghamton

State University of New York Medical Centers

Upstate Medical Center
Downstate Medical Center

APPENDIX B

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

REGIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL

REPRESENTATIVES

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

New York City Downtown
Dr. Ralph E. Pickett, Dean Emeritus
New York University
New York, New York

New York City Midtown
Mr. C. Edward Enroth
Contract and Security Officer
New York University
New York, New York

New York City Uptown
Brother James M. Kenny, Vice President
for Planning and Physical Facilities
Fordham University
Bronx, New York

Westchester
Mr. Arnold A. Arbeit, Director
College Programming and Services
City University of New York
New York, New York

Long Island
Colonel John Tyler
Director of Research Administration
Long Island University
Greenvale, New York

Kings-Richmond
Professor Paul DeCicco
Director of Physical Planning
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn
Brooklyn, New York

State University of New York
Mr. Morton C. Gassman, Asst. Vice Chan.
for Facilities Programming & Research
State University of New York
194 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York

Hudson
Mr. Otis Waterman
Eng. Asst. to General Manager
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

Buffalo
Sister M. Angelice, OSF
Vice President for Business
Affairs and Treasurer
Rosary Hill College
Buffalo, New York

Rochester
Mr. Robert H. Tollerton, Bus. Mgr.
Rochester Institute of Technology
Rochester, New York

Syracuse
Mr. Ralph Larsen
Vice President for Development
Cazenovia College
Cazenovia, New York

Northland
Mr. Donald F. McIntyre, Treasurer
Clarkson College of Technology
Potsdam, New York

Southern Tier
Dr. R. Peter Jackson, Registrar
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Computer Lab Liaison
Mr. Dennis P. Jones
Assistant Business Manager
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
110 Eighth Street
Troy, New York

Capital District
Mr. Harold Usher
Director of Physical Plant
Union College
Schenectady, New York

State University of New York
Mr. Martin Phillips
Director of Facilities
State University of New York
194 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York

INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Buffalo Region

Buffalo Bible Institute	Mr. Amos Kelsey, Trustee
Canisius College	Rev. Edward B. Gillen, S.J. Asst. to the President for Planning
D'Youville College	Dr. Paul Buchanan, Vice-Pres. for Admin.
Medaille College	Sister M. St. James, S.S.J., Prof. of Sci.
Rosary Hill College	Sister Catherine Mary Stalteri, OSF, Regis.
St. John Vianney Seminary	Rev. Robert C. Wurtz, Treasurer
Buffalo Diocesan Prep. Seminary	Very Rev. Paul R. Juenker, Rector
Immaculata College	Sister Mary Edwina, F.S.S.T., President
St. Clare College	Sister Mary Robert, OSF, President
Trocaire College	Mr. Thomas Majerski, Prof. of Psychology
Villa Maria College of Buffalo	Sister Mary Pachomia, CSSF, President
Niagara University	Mr. Edwin A. Stein, Dir. of Physical Plant

Rochester Region

Colgate Rochester Div. School	Mr. Horace Gail, Treasurer
Nazareth College	Mr. Walter S.B. Tate, Asst. to the Pres.
Roberts Wesleyan College	Dr. Ernest Keasling, Admin. Asst. to Pres.
Rochester Inst. of Technology	Mr. Robert H. Tollerton, Business Manager
St. Bernard's Sem. & College	Rev. Joseph P. Brennan, Rector
St. John Fisher College	Mr. Douglas Steward, Supt. B & G
University of Rochester	Mr. Mark Meredith, Office of Planning
Keuka College	Mr. Earl W. Bloomquist, Dir. of Development

Catherine McAuley College	Sister Mary Bonaventure

Syracuse Region

Syracuse University	Mr. James V. Latorre, Campus Plan. Office
Utica College of Syracuse Univ.	Mr. Clark Laurie, Treasurer
LeMoyne College	Chester T. Welowski, Mgr. Properties
Hamilton College	John H. Kreinheder, Dir. of Planning
Colgate University	Mr. George Dix, Business Manager
Maria Regina College	Sister Mary Urban, Treasurer
Cazenovia College	Mr. Ralph Larsen, Vice Pres. for Develop.
Holy Trinity Orthodox Sem.	Nicholas Alexander, Dean
Hobart & William Smith Colleges	Mr. B.D. Causey, Provost

Northland Region

Clarkson College of Technology	Mr. Donald F. McIntyre, Vice Pres. & Treas.
St. Lawrence University	Mr. Clarence Randall, V.P. for Bus. Affairs
Mater Dei College	Sister M. Bernadette, Treasurer
Wadhams Hall	Rev. Francis A. Menard, Academic Dean
Paul Smith's Col. of Arts & Sci.	Dean Gray Twomby, Dean of Students

Southern Tier Region

St. Bonaventure University	Rev. Aurelius Loop, OFM, V.P. for Business Affairs and Treasurer
Alfred University	Mr. Edward K. Lebohner, Treasurer
Houghton College	Dr. Willard G. Smith, Business Manager
Elmira College	Mr. W.J. Hannon, Bus. Mgr. & Comptroller
Cornell University	Mr. William L. Tetlow, Dir. Insti. Studies
Ithaca College	Mr. Paul J. Farinella, V.P. for Bus. & Fin.

Wells College	Mr. Daniel G. Fultz, Treasurer

Capital District Region

Hartwick College	Mr. Norman E. Roper, Controller
Skidmore College	Mr. W.H. Baker, Vice Pres. Business Affairs
Union University:	
Albany College of Pharmacy	Mr. Rinaldo V. DeNuzzo, Admin. Assistant
Albany Law School	Mr. John C. Welsh, Assistant Dean
Albany Medical College	Dr. Eugene Horn, Associate Dean
Union College	Mr. Harold Usher, Jr., Dir. of Phy. Plant
Siena College	Rev. Michael V. Perry, OFM, Vice President
The College of St. Rose	Sister Margaret Frances, C.S.J., Asst. to President
Immaculate Conception Seminary	Rev. Ralph Di Pasquale, OFM, President
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	Mr. C.H. Daniel, Business Manager
Russell Sage College	Dr. Lewis A. Froman, President
College of the Holy Names	Sister John of Mary, Sec. of Advisory Bd.
LaSalette Seminary	Brother Mark Gallant, M.S., Maintenance
Maria College of Albany	Sister Mary Berchmans, Treasurer
Mater Christi Seminary	Mr. Leonard Bopp, Plant Supervisor

Hudson Region

Ladycliff College	Mr. James F. Maloy, Plant Admin.
Mt. St. Mary College	Mr. O.J. Kukielski, Business Manager
Dominican College of Blauvelt	Sister John Marie, O.P. Asst. Librarian
Nyack Missionary College	Mr. Dallas Willis, Business Manager
St. Thomas Aquinas College	Sister Jean Michael, O.P. Business Mgr.

Epiphany Apostolic College	Rev. Bartholomew S. Endslow, SSJ. Rector
Presentation Junior College of the Sacred Heart	Sister Catherine Lillis, Registrar
Harriman College	Sister Mary Valeria, Bursar
Bard College	Mr. William M. Asip, Business Mgr.
Vassar College	Mr. James J. Ritterskamp, Jr., V.P. for Admin.
Bennett College	Mr. Russell J. Flanagan, General Manager
Mt. St. Alphonsus Sem. of Esopus	Very Rev. John Lerhinan, Ph. D.
Our Lady of Hope Mission Sem.	Rev. Chester Schwab, O.M.I., Registrar
Capuchin Theological Seminary	Father Lawrence Sullivan, Dean
Maryknoll Seminary	Brother Matthew Kirwan, Dir. Physical Plant
St. Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary	Mr. Alexander Doumouras, Instructor in Greek

Westchester Region

College of New Rochelle	Sr. Dorothea Dunkerly, O.S.U., Dir. of Institutional Research
Good Counsel College	Mother M. Dolores, President
Briarcliff College	Mr. Peter W. Fazzolare, Business Manager
King's College	Robert G. Hawley, Business Manager
Manhattanville College	Sr. Iona McLaughlin, Business Manager
Marymount College	Mrs. John D. Thomson, Office of Planning and Development
Mary Rogers College	Sister Margaret Lyons, Treas. & Bus. Officer
Mercy College	Sister Joel O'Grady, R.S.M., Treasurer
St. Joseph's Seminary & College	Mr. Guy Pellegrini, Supt. Bldgs. & Grounds
Sarah Lawrence College	Mrs. Sarah Michelin, Asst. Bldg. Planning Officer

Concordia Collegiate Institute	Ronald H. Rockhill, Registrar
Elizabeth Seton College	Sister Katherine Marie Talbot, Registrar
Iona College	Brother John J. Warren, CFC, Dir. Plant Property
Marist College	Brother Cornelius J. Russell, Controller

New York City - Uptown Region

College of Mt. St. Vincent	Mrs. A. H. Barnes, Dir. of Inst. Research
Fordham University	Rev. Brother James Kenny, S.J., Vice Pres. for Planning
Columbia University	Mr. H. Joris Rosse, Dir. Space Util. Off.
Barnard College	Mr. Forrest L. Abbott, Treas. & Controller
Teachers College	Prof. Henry J. Rissetto, Coordinator of Facilities Planning
College of Pharmaceutical Sci.	Mr. Stephen M. Gross, Asst. to Dean
Jewish Theological Seminary	Henry Ekstein, Dir. of Admin. Services
Juilliard School of Music	Mr. Philip Hart, Director of Planning
M. J. Lewi College of Podiatry	Charles J. Turck, President
Manhattan College	Dr. T. James Perch, Dir. Office of Institutional Research
Manhattan School of Music	Mr. Philip Cucca, Business Manager
New York Medical College	Mr. G. Agro, Dir. of Plan. and Construction
Union Theological Seminary	Mr. Randolph H. Dyer, Treasurer

New York City - Midtown Region

New York Theological Seminary	Mr. Paul K. Jensen, Comptroller
Finch College	Dr. DeMarco, President
Hebrew Union College	Dr. Paul M. Steinberg, Dean

Institute of Public Admin.	Mr. Robert H. Kirkwood, Asst. to Pres.
Mannes College of Music	Mr. McGinn, Dir. Admin. Services
Marymount Manhattan College	Sr. Joan Marie Walsh, Treasurer
New York College of Music	Dr. Bernard Shockett, Dean
New York Institute of Tech.	Mr. Michael J. Unger, Resident Engineer
Rockefeller University	Detlev W. Bronk
Yeshiva University	Mr. Jay Blazer, Dir. of Bldgs. & Grounds

New York City - Downtown Region

Bank Street College of Ed.	Mr. Victor Siegel, Vice Pres. for Bus. Aff.
College of Insurance	Mr. Otto Seidel, Treasurer
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art	Mr. Kenneth B. Morris, V.P. for Business Affairs
General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Epis. Church	Donald F. Bush, Treasurer
Mills College of Education	Mr. John Vogel, Business Manager
New School for Social Research	Dr. Issai Hosiosky, Treasurer
New York Law School	Paul Amoroso, Building Engineer
New York University	Mr. C. Edward Enroth, Contract & Sec. Off.
Pace College	Mr. W. Merritt Jones, Financial Vice Pres.
Voorhees Technical Institute	Mr. Carlo N. DeGennaro, Dean of the College

Kings-Richmond Region

Notre Dame College of Staten Is.	Dean Carson W. Veach, Academic Dean
Wagner College	Col. Elmer G. Brown, Director
Brooklyn Law School	Gerard A. Gubride, Dean
Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception	Father Walter Murphy, Bus. Officer

Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn	Prof. Paul R. DeCicco, Dir. of Phy. Plan.
Pratt Institute	Edward Wronsky, Coordinator, Ed. Facilities
St. Francis College	Rev. Brother Roger Nagle, OSF, Treasurer
St. Joseph's College for Women	Sister Mary Corde, Assoc, Prof. Physics
Packer Collegiate Institute	Miss Dorothy Haines, Bursar

Long Island Region

Passionist Monastic Seminary	Father John J. Reardon, Registrar
St. John's University	Miss Margaret B. Kelly, Dean for Aca. Devel.
Brentwood College	Sister Mary Ignatius, CSJ, President
Adelphi University, Garden City	Capt. Freeland H. Carde, Business Manager
Adelphi Suffolk College	Mr. James Bunting, Business Manager
Hofstra University	Admiral Paul Foley, Jr., Coordinator of Campus Planning & Construction
George Mercer, Jr. Memorial School of Theology	Very Rev. Robert F. Capon, Dean
Molloy Catholic Col. for Women	Sr. Elmina Therese, O.P., Treasurer
St. Alberts College Inst. Br. of Molloy	Sr. M. Estelle, P.P., Business Manager
Webb Inst. of Naval Arch.	Mr. Charles Finegan, Plant Supt.
Academy of Aeronautics	George W. Brush, Executive Dean
Long Island University	Mr. Bruce D. Gibson, Dir. of Purchasing Mr. Harold Johnson, Consultant, Fac. Inven. Mr. Hugo Mazzoli, Asst. for Fac. Inventory
Brooklyn Center	Michael J. Ryan, Dir. of Operations
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy	Dr. James Mille, Assoc. Prof. of Chemistry
C. W. Post College	Mr. Malachy Ryan, Dir. of Bldgs. & Grounds
Southampton College	William H. Kistler, Dir. of Administration

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Central Administration	Martin Phillips, Director of Facilities Miss Betty Ludwick, Asst. for Insti. Studies
Albany	David Fotheringham, Dir. of Univ. Systems Analysis
Binghamton	John Berry, Facilities Prog. Coordinator
Downstate Medical Center	Robert Renck, Asst. V.P. for Facil. & Plan.
Upstate Medical Center	Ward Mackey, Coordinator
Brockport	Glen Potter, Asst. Coordinator
Cortland	John Koslowski, Coordinator
Fredonia	James K. Ross, Assistant Coordinator
Geneseo	Donald F. Pebbles, Assistant Coordinator
New Paltz	William Parment, Assistant Coordinator
Oneonta	Adolphe Myrus, Coordinator
Oswego	Charles J. Coward, Coordinator
Plattsburgh	J. Derek Allan, Coordinator
Potsdam	Robert Burns, Coordinator
Alfred Ag. and Tech.	Frank Supanek, Coordinator
Canton Ag. and Tech.	John A. Goetze, Coordinator
Cobleskill Ag. and Tech.	Ronald P. Nielsen, Assistant Coordinator
Delhi Ag. and Tech.	Leon D. Chichester, Assistant Coordinator
Farmingdale Ag. and Tech.	George Houck, Assistant Coordinator
Morrisville Ag. and Tech.	Donald Jones, Coordinator
Cermaics at Alfred	Prof. James Tinklepaugh, Coordinator
Forestry at Syracuse	Rhondda K. Cassetta, Assoc. for Inst. Research
Maritime College Conference Center	Capt. Robert A. Phillips, Dir. of Admin. Richard L. Whitford, Dir. of Conf. Center

Community Colleges

Adirondack	Herbert D. Brock, Dean of Administration
Auburn	William Kudla, Business Mgr. and Treasurer
Broome Technical	Harvey Roehl, Dean of Administration
Corning	Ernest S. Ling, Asst. to President
Dutchess	Ewing E. Smith, Asst. Dean of Admin.
Fashion Inst. of Technology	Lawrence Jarvie, President
Fulton-Montgomery	Ralph D. Chapman, Business Administrator
Herkimer	Lucius Gotti, Asst. Dean-Counselor
Hudson Valley	Charles J. Bosco, Asst. to Provost
Jamestown	William Schliske, Dean of the College
Jefferson	John McGrath, Dean of Administration
Mohawk Valley	T.D. Foxworthy, Asst. to Dean of Instruction
Nassau	Michael F. Meyer, Asst. to Dean of Faculty
Niagara	Parker Fredericks, Dir. Facilities Planning
Onondaga	Eugene E. Tillock, Dir. of Instr. Research
Orange	George Stangler, Dean of Administration
Rockland	George F. Clark, Dir. Finance and Admin.
Suffolk	Paul Libassi, Dir. Inst. Research
Sullivan	Joseph W. Shambley, Dir. Inst. Research
Ulster	Robert T. Brown, Dean of Administration

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Central Administration	Arnold A. Arbeit, Dir. of Col. Prog.& Serv.
	Michael Schutzel, Assistant Director
	Pasquale S. Ammirati, Mgr., Fac. Inventory
	Arnold R. Weiss, Higher Education Assistant

APPENDIX C

FACILITIES INVENTORY REPORT FORMS

Exhibit 1. Building Characteristics. This form, introduced on page 2 of the Facilities Inventory Interim Report, was used to report appropriate data for all buildings appertaining to higher education in New York State as of September, 1967, the effective date of the facilities inventory.

Exhibit 2. Room By Room Facilities Inventory Sheet. This form, introduced on page 2 of the Facilities Inventory Interim Report, was used to report appropriate data for all assignable rooms and spaces for all buildings listed on the Building Characteristics forms.

Exhibit 3. United States Office of Education (USOE) Form 2300-7. This form, introduced on page 18 of the Facilities Inventory Report, was used to report physical facilities data for all institutions, individually, to the United States Office of Education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF PLANNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12224

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

Sheet #_____ of _____ sheets
for this campus

Date _____ /1967

Name of Institution_____ Location (City) _____ (State)_____

Name of Campus _____ Location (City) _____ (State) _____

Person Preparing Form _____ Title _____ Tel. No. _____

Note: Carefully use both the "General" and the "Detailed" instructions in completing the following:

BUILDING IDENTIFICATION			FUNCTION			HISTORY				DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS					INVESTMENT (in thousands of dollars)			AREA	SOURCES OF FUNDS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING NAME	OWNERSHIP CODE	DEGREE OF GRADUATE PROGRAM	TYPE OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	INITIALLY OCCUPIED (Mo./Yr.)	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	REHABILITATED (Yr.)	SCHEDULED TO BE DEMOLISHED (Yr.)	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	NO. OF FLOORS	CONDITION	FALLOUT SHELTER	AIR COOLING	BUILDING COST	EQUIPMENT COST	ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING	GROSS AREA (Sq. Ft.)	CODE NO.	AMOUNT ($ thousands)
																			a)	
																			b)	
																			c)	
																			a)	
																			b)	
																			c)	
																			a)	
																			b)	
																			c)	
																			a)	
																			b)	
																			c)	
																			a)	
																			b)	
																			c)	
																			a)	
																			b)	
																			c)	
																			a)	
																			b)	
																			c)	

100

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF PLANNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12224

ROOM BY ROOM FACILITIES INVENTORY SHEET

(Do not write in the above box)

(1) Institution _____ Campus _____

Address _____

(2) Building Name _____ (3) Building No. _____

Line (4)	Room Number (5)	Organizational Unit: Institutional Name of Unit (6)	Organizational Unit: Inst. Code (7)	Organizational Unit: NYS Unit Code (8)	NYS Subject Field Code (9)	Type of Room: Institutional Name of Room (10)	Type of Room: NYS Code (11)	Stations (12)	Net Assignable Area (Sq. Ft.) (13)	Research Percent (14)
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										

(15) Date of Record _____ (16) Recorded by _____ (17) Sheet _____ of _____ Sheets for This Building

(18) See Reverse Side

NOTE: JUSTIFY EACH ENTRY TO THE LEFT.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY
INVENTORY OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Please read instructions before completing this form. Submit completed form to U.S. Office of Education no later than November 30, 1968.

NOTE: Complete a separate form for MAIN CAMPUS and a separate form for each BRANCH CAMPUS. For MAIN CAMPUS report, complete items 1 and 2. For BRANCH CAMPUS report, complete items 1, 2, 3, and 4.

REPORT AS OF Sept. 30, 1968

1. INSTITUTION CODE NO.

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 51-R0473
APPROVAL EXPIRES: 6-30-70

2. CORPORATE NAME OF INSTITUTION AND ADDRESS

3. BRANCH NAME AND ADDRESS *(Include ZIP code)*

4. CODE

5. NAME AND TITLE OF RESPONDENT

6. AREA CODE – TELEPHONE NUMBER – EXTENSION

NOTE: REPORT ALL DATA IN SQUARE FEET (1)		FOR ADP	TOTAL SQUARE FEET ASSIGNABLE *(Sum of Cols. 3 through 16)* (2)	100 CLASSROOM (3)	200 LABORATORY (4)	300 OFFICE (5)	400 STUDY (6)	500 SPECIAL USE (7)	600 GENERAL-USE 630-635 FOOD (8)	600 GENERAL-USE 640-645 HEALTH (9)	600 GENERAL-USE 650-670 LOUNGE & RECREATION (10)	600 GENERAL-USE ALL OTHER (11)	700 SUPPORTING (12)	800 MEDICAL CARE (13)	900 RESIDENTIAL 910 SINGLE PERSON (14)	900 RESIDENTIAL 920-930 FAMILY UNITS (15)	900 RESIDENTIAL 912 FOOD SERVICES (16)	
1000	DEPTS. OF INSTRUC. & RESEARCH–TOTAL	1																1000
1100	GENERAL OR UNCLASSIFIED	2																1100
1200	LIFE SCIENCES	3																1200
1230	HEALTH SCIENCES	4																1230
1231	MEDICINE	5																1231
1232	VETERINARY MEDICINE	6																1232
1233	DENTISTRY	7																1233
1234	NURSING	8																1234
1235	PHARMACY	9																1235
1236	PUBLIC HEALTH	10																1236
1238	OTHER HEALTH	11																1238
1239	GENERAL HEALTH	12																1239
1299	ALL OTHER LIFE SCIENCES	13																1299
1300	MATH., COMPUTER, PHYS., ENGR., SCI.	14																1300
1400	BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	15																1400
1500	HUMANITIES	16																1500
1600	PROFESSIONS	17																1600
1700	TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL	18																1700
1800	PHYS. EDUCATION & MILITARY SCI.	19																1800
2000	ORGANIZED ACTIVITY UNITS	20																2000
3000	ORGANIZED RESEARCH UNITS-TOTAL	21																3000
3100	GENERAL OR UNCLASSIFIED	22																3100
3200	LIFE SCIENCES	23																3200
3230	HEALTH SCIENCES	24																3230
3231	MEDICINE	25																3231
3232	VETERINARY MEDICINE	26																3232
3233	DENTISTRY	27																3233
3234	NURSING	28																3234
3235	PHARMACY	29																3235
3236	PUBLIC HEALTH	30																3236
3238	OTHER HEALTH	31																3238
3239	GENERAL HEALTH	32																3239
3299	ALL OTHER LIFE SCIENCES	33																3299
3300	MATH., COMPUTER, PHYS., ENGR., SCI.	34																3300
3400	BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	35																3400
3500	HUMANITIES	36																3500
3600	PROFESSIONS	37																3600
3700	TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL	38																3700
3800	PHYS. EDUCATION & MILITARY SCI.	39																3800
4000	PUBLIC SERVICE UNITS	40																4000
5000	LIBRARY	41																5000
6000	GEN. ADMIN. & INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES	42																6000
7000	AUXILIARY SERVICES	43																7000
8000	NONINSTITUTIONAL AGENCIES	44																8000
9000	UNASSIGNED	45																9000
	GRAND TOTAL ASSIGNABLE	46																
000	NONASSIGNABLE AREA	47																000
	GROSS AREA	48																

OE FORM 2300-7, 1-68 REPLACES OE FORM 2126 WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

GPO 939-211

APPENDIX D

Institutions of higher education not included in the Facilities Inventory Interim Report:

State University of New York at Buffalo

State University of New York at Stony Brook

State University College at Buffalo

State University College at Buffalo

Erie County Technical Institute

Genesee Community College

Monroe Community College

General Theological Seminary

Mount Saint Alphonsus Seminary of Esopus

Saint Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary

College of the Holy Names